

BeadStyle
SPECIAL ISSUE

60+ ALL-NEW JEWELRY PROJECTS

Beading with Gemstones

From the editors
of *BeadStyle* and
Bead&Button magazines

Display until November 13, 2007

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GEMS**

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A bloom
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On the cover

Carnelian necklace designed by Addie Kidd, p. 18. Photo by William Zuback.

What do Johnny Depp and I have in common? Tragically, absolutely nothing — except that we both spent last summer focusing on treasure. His was of the fictional, buried variety, but mine was in this special issue, *Bead & Button*.

While Depp risked life and limb for jewels, ours are nothing if not accessible. This section includes 60+ beautiful projects with clear, step-by-step photos and instructions. And while we didn't break the bank with our designs, (we're on a budget, too!) we added price-smart, but still beautiful, alternatives to every project.

I hope you enjoy our latest special issue. It's a little extra special to us because the staffs of *Bead & Button* and *Bead & Button* got to work together — a too-rare occurrence. It was great fun — and an experience I hope we repeat very soon.

Cathy

Cathryn Jakovic, Editor
editor@beadstylemag.com

Bead & Button Gemstones



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p. 6



Agate

A necklace and earrings take a colorful approach to agate

by Lindsay Haedt

Agate is chalcedony quartz that forms in distinct bands or layers. It derives its name from "Achates," the ancient name of the Dirillo River in Sicily where it was first discovered. Its varieties — including crazy lace, blue lace, Botswana, and others — come in colors as varied as neutral browns and pastel blues. Legend credits agate with the power to prevent insomnia, ensure pleasant dreams, and protect against danger.





1 necklace • Cut four pieces of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). (My necklace is 19 in./48cm.) On the first wire, string six heishi beads, a spacer, a 6mm crystal, and a spacer. Repeat until the strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length.



2 On the second wire, string: four 6mm round beads, spacer, 4mm round crystal, spacer, four 6mm round beads, spacer, 6mm crystal, spacer. Repeat until the strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length.



3 On the third wire, string: two barrel beads, spacer, 4mm round crystal, spacer, three 4-6mm rondelles, spacer, 4mm color B bicone crystal, spacer. Repeat, alternating the order of the round and bicone crystals, until the strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length.



4 On the fourth wire, string: eight 4mm rondelles, spacer, 4mm color A bicone crystal, spacer, eight 4mm rondelles, spacer, 4mm color B bicone crystal, spacer. Repeat until the strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length.



5 Cut a 4-in. (10cm) piece of wire. On one end, make a wrapped loop (Basics).

On each end of each strand, string a seed bead, a crimp bead, a seed bead, and the wrapped loop. Check the fit, allowing about 3 in. (7.6cm) for finishing, and add or remove beads if necessary. Go back through the last few beads strung and tighten the wire. Crimp the crimp bead (Basics) and trim the excess wire.



6 On each end, string a cone and a 4mm round crystal. Make the first half of a wrapped loop, and attach a soldered jump ring. Complete the wraps. On one end, attach an S-hook clasp. Use chainnose pliers to close one half of the clasp.

Supplies

Ruby crazy lace agate beads are available at Lima Beads, (888) 211-7919, limabeads.com.

necklace

- 16-in. (41cm) strand 6mm heishi agate beads
- 16-in. (41cm) strand 6mm faceted round agate beads
- 16-in. (41cm) strand 4-6mm barrel and rondelle agate beads
- 16-in. (41cm) strand 4mm agate rondelles
- 20-24 6mm round crystals, color A
- 26-32 4mm bicone crystals, 8-10 color A, 18-22 color B
- 22-26 4mm round crystals, color B
- 16 11° seed beads
- 132-160 4mm flat spacers
- flexible beading wire, .014 or .015
- 8 in. (20cm) 22-gauge half-hard wire
- 8 crimp beads
- 2 15-20mm cones
- S-hook clasp and 2 soldered jump rings
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters
- crimping pliers (optional)

earrings

- 2 6mm faceted round agate beads
- 4 4-6mm barrel agate beads
- 6 4mm bicone crystals, 2 color A, 4 color B
- 18 in. (46cm) 24-gauge half-hard wire
- 3 1/2 in. (8.9cm) chain, 2mm links
- 6 1 1/2-in. (3.8cm) 24-gauge head pins
- 6 2mm jump rings
- 2 three-loop chandelier components (Nina Designs, 800-336-6462, ninadesigns.com)
- pair of earring wires
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

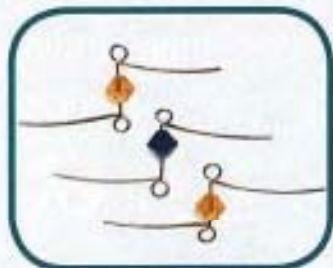
Editor's tips

- The barrel beads and rondelles are sold together in a 16-in. (41cm) strand that has graduated sizes from 4mm to 6mm. To maintain the strand's pattern and graduation, place the strand in the channel of a bead design board before you begin stringing. Save the smallest four barrels for the earrings.
- When you decide how long to make your strands, keep in mind that twisting the strands will shorten them by about 1 in. (2.5cm).
- Swarovski crystals in sun and Caribbean blue opal complement ruby crazy lace agate's fuchsia hues. Both colors are available at Artbeads.com, (866) 715-2323.





1 **Earrings** • On a head pin, string a round bead and make the first half of a wrapped loop (Basics, p. 85). Repeat with two barrel beads.



2 Cut a 3-in. (7.6cm) piece of wire and make the first half of a wrapped loop. String a color A crystal and make the first half of a wrapped loop. Repeat with two color B crystals.



3 Cut four 1/4-in. (6mm) and two 3/8-in. (1cm) pieces of chain. On each end of the color B crystal units, attach a 1/4-in. (6mm) chain. Complete the wraps. On each end of the color A crystal unit, attach a 3/8-in. (1cm) chain. Complete the wraps. On one end of each color B unit, attach a barrel-bead unit and complete the wraps. On one end of the color A unit, attach the round-bead unit and complete the wraps.

Open a jump ring (Basics). Attach the color A dangle to the middle loop of a chandelier component. Close the jump ring. Use jump rings to attach the color B units to the outer loops of the chandelier component.



4 Open the loop of an earring wire (Basics). Attach the chandelier component and close the loop. Make a second earring to match the first. ♦

Budget option

I used dyed ruby crazy lace agate, which costs between \$9 and \$13 per strand. If you prefer neutral colors, you can buy strands of natural crazy lace agate beads for \$3 to \$5 each. Natural crazy lace agate is available at Rings & Things, (800) 366-2156, rings-things.com.



Amber



Carved amber beads and chips look dramatic against a backdrop of black seed beads

by Lynne Soto

Amber is fossilized tree resin, so it's no surprise that it's found around the world. Some pieces include plants or insects that were trapped in the resin before it fossilized. The gemstone's saturated colors, ranging from golden yellow to cherry red, and light weight have made it a favorite of jewelry makers for thousands of years.

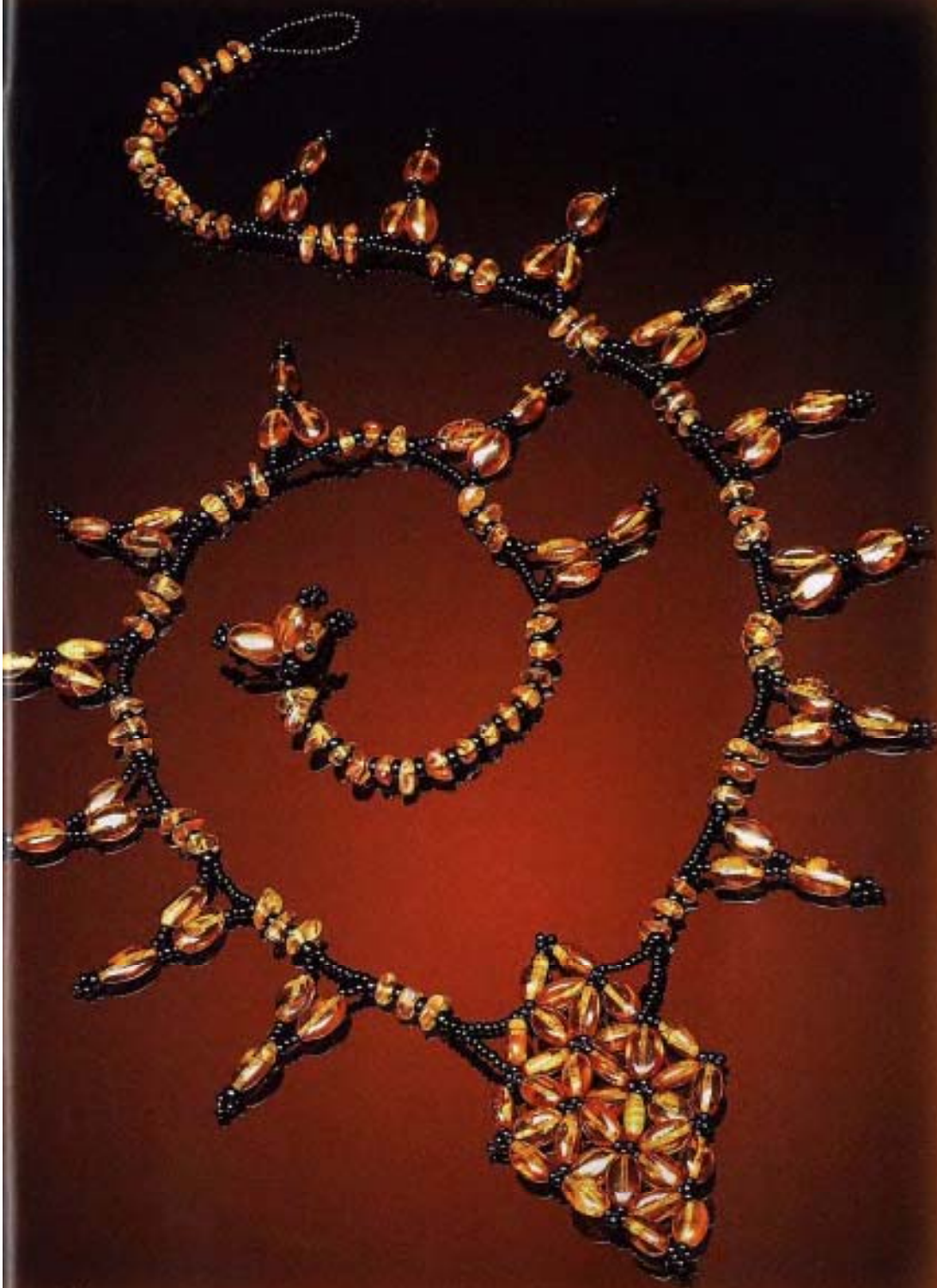




Fig. 1

1 pendant • You'll be working in right-angle weave (Basics, p. 85). On 2 yd. (1.8m) of thread, leave a 6-in. (15cm) tail, and pick up an alternating pattern of two 11° seed beads and an oval amber bead four times (figure 1, a-b). Tie the beads into a ring with a square knot (Basics). Stitch the thread path to complete the ring (b-c).

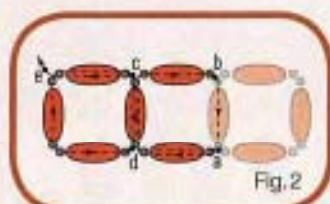


Fig. 2

2 Pick up an 11°, an oval, two 11°s, an oval, two 11°s, an oval, and an 11° (figure 2, a-b). Stitch the thread path to complete the ring (b-c).

3 Repeat step 2 (c-d). Stitch the thread path to complete the ring (d-e).

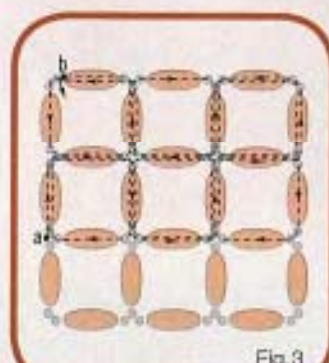


Fig. 3

4 Add two more rows of three rings (figure 3, a-b).



Fig. 4

5 To diagonally position an oval in the center of each ring, stitch the thread path (figure 4, a-b). Tighten the thread after adding each oval to transform the square into a diamond shape.

6 To add 11°s along the edges and corners, stitch the thread path (figure 4, b-c). End the working thread and tail (Basics).



Fig. 5

1 necklace • On 3 yd. (2.7m) of thread, leave a 10-in. (25cm) tail, and position a stop bead (Basics). Pick up 3 in. (7.6cm) of 8° seed beads and amber chips in an alternating pattern, beginning and ending with an 8°. (My necklace is 25 in./64cm.)

2 Pick up three 11°s, an oval, three 11°s, an oval, an 8°, and three 11°s (figure 5, a-b). Sew back through the 8° and oval (b-c). Pick up three 11°s, an oval, and three 11°s (c-d).

3 Pick up an alternating pattern of four 8°s and three chips (d-e).

4 Repeat steps 2 and 3 seven times.

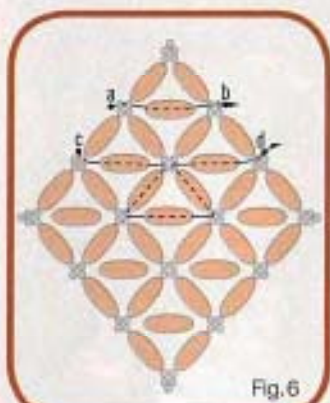


Fig. 6

5 Pick up nine 11°s and stitch through the pendant (figure 6, a-b). Stitch the other side of the necklace in the mirror image of the first side. Do not end the tail.

6 On 1 yd. (.9m) of thread, leave a 10-in. (25cm) tail, and position a stop bead. Starting at the same end as you did before, sew through the 3-in. (7.6cm) section of 8°s and chips, exiting the last 8°.

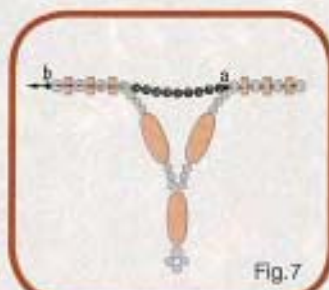


Fig. 7

7 Pick up nine 11°s and sew through the next section of 8°s and chips (figure 7, a-b). Snug the thread. Repeat seven times.

8 Pick up 11 11°s and sew through the pendant (figure 6, c-d). Stitch the other side of the necklace in the mirror image of the first side. Sew through the final 3 in. (7.6cm) of chips and 8°s, but do not end the tail.

Supplies

necklace with pendant

- 86 11 x 4mm oval amber beads (Embellishments Inc., embellishmentsinc.com)
- 16-in. (41cm) strand amber chips (Embellishments Inc.)
- 3g 8° seed beads
- 4g 11° seed beads
- Nymo D beading thread
- beading needles, #12

earrings

- 6 11 x 4mm oval amber beads
- 22 8° seed beads
- 58 11° seed beads
- pair of earring findings
- Nymo D beading thread
- beading needles, #12



Fig. 8

1 beaded toggle and loop halves of the clasp • On either tail, at one end, pick up two 8°s.

2 Pick up an oval, an 8°, and three 11°s (figure 8, a-b). Sew back through the 8°, the oval, and the two stem 8°s (b-c). Pick up an 11° and sew back through the two stem 8°s (c-d). Repeat four times.

3 Pick up an amber chip and an 11°. Sew back through the chip, the two stem 8°s, and the next 8°. Make a half-hitch knot (Basics). End the working thread and the remaining tail.

4 On the other end, remove the stop beads. Thread a needle on one of the tails, and pick up enough 11°s (approximately 35) to circle the beaded toggle. Sew back through the last 8°.

5 Thread a needle on the second tail, sew through the loop in the opposite direction, and continue back through the last 8°. Tie the tails in a square knot and end them.



Fig. 1

- 1 earrings** • On 1 yd. (.9m) of thread, leave a 10-in. (25cm) tail, and pick up an 8^o seed bead, an oval amber bead, three 11^o seed beads, an oval, an 8^o, and three 11^os (figure 1, a–b). Sew back through the 8^o and oval to form a bead picot (b–c).
- 2** Pick up three 11^os, an oval, two 8^os, seven 11^os, an 8^o, three 11^os, two 8^os, and three 11^os (c–d). Sew back through the single 8^o (d–e).

- 3** Pick up seven 11^os and an 8^o (e–f). Sew through the next 8^o, the oval, and the three 11^os (f–g).
- 4** Thread a needle on the tail. Pick up three 8^os (h–i). Sew through the 8^o next to the oval, the oval, and three 11^os (i–j).
- 5** At points g and j, cross the threads and retrace the opposite thread paths. Return to points g and i. Tie a square knot, and end the threads (Basics, p. 85).
- 6** Open the loop of an earring wire (Basics). Attach the earring, positioning the earring wire between the two top 8^os. Close the loop. Make a second earring to match the first. ♦

Budget
option

Amber-colored glass beads are a readily available alternative.



Beading tip

Mohs hardness scale

The Mohs scale of mineral hardness was developed by Friedrich Mohs, a German mineralogist, in 1812. The scale measures mineral hardness based on a mineral's ability to scratch softer minerals. For example, as the hardest mineral, diamond can scratch all the minerals on the scale. Quartz, however, can only scratch those minerals with a hardness of seven or lower.

Hardness	Mineral	Hardness	Mineral	Hardness	Mineral
2–2.5	Amber	6–7	Tanzanite	7	Mookaite
2.5–4	Jet	6.5–7	Agate	7	Onyx
3–3.5	Howlite	6.5–7	Jade	7	Quartz
3.5–4	Malachite	6.5–7	Jasper	7.5–8	Aquamarine
4.5–5; 7	Kyanite	6.5–7	Peridot	7.5–8	Emerald
5–6	Lapis	6.5–7	Tigereye	8	Topaz
5–6	Sodalite	6.5–7.5	Garnet	9	Ruby
5–6	Turquoise	7	Amethyst	9	Sapphire
5–6.5	Opal	7	Carnelian	10	Diamond
6–6.5	Labradorite	7	Chalcedony		
6–7	Rhyolite	7	Citrine		



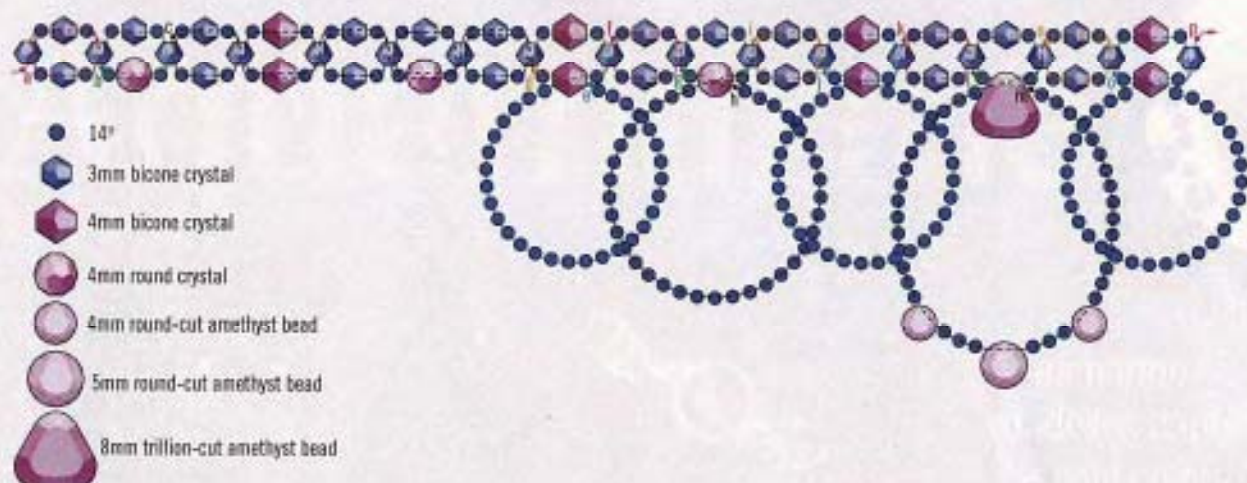
Amethyst

Nestle amethyst gemstones and crystals in a base of sparkling right-angle weave

by Anna Elizabeth Draeger

With colors ranging from light to deep purple, amethyst is the most valued member of the quartz family. Its rich hue has been associated with royalty for thousands of years. Amethyst is thought to help in overcoming addiction, but in all my years of designing with this, my favorite gemstone, it has not helped with my addiction to beads!





1 necklace • On 4 yd. (3.7m) of Fireline, pick up a 3mm bicone crystal, a 14°, a Charlotte, a 3mm, a 14°, a 3mm, a 14°, a 3mm, and a 14°. Working in right-angle weave (Basics, p. 85), sew back through the first five beads strung (figure, a-b).

2 Pick up a 14°, a 4mm round crystal, a 14°, a 3mm, a 14°, a 3mm, and a 14°. Continue in right-angle weave by sewing through the 3mm the thread is exiting and the first four beads strung in this step (b-c).

3 Work the next five right-angle weave stitches, following the pattern as shown (c-d).

4 Work the next stitch by picking up a 14°, a 4mm bicone crystal, a 14°, a 3mm, a 14°, a 4mm bicone, and a 14°. Sew through the 3mm the thread is exiting and continue through the next two beads (d-e).

5 Pick up 30 14°s, sew back through the 4mm bicone, and continue through the 14° and the 3mm bicone from the previous step (e-f).

6 Work the next stitch as shown (f-g).

7 Work the next stitch as shown, exiting the 4mm round crystal (g-h). Pick up 35 14°s, sew through the previous

loop from back to front, and then sew through the 4mm round. Continue on through the 14° and 3mm (h-i).

8 Work the next stitch as shown (i-j).

9 Repeat steps 4 and 5, sewing through the previous loop from front to back (j-k).

10 Work the next stitch as shown (k-l).

11 Work the next stitch as shown, exiting the 8mm trillion-cut amethyst bead (l-m). Pick up 15 14°s, a 4mm round-cut amethyst bead, three 14°s, a 5mm round-cut amethyst bead, three 14°s, a 4mm round-cut amethyst, and 15 14°s. Sew through the previous loop from back to front. Sew back through the 8mm, and continue through the 14° and 3mm (m-n).

12 Work the next stitch as shown (n-o).

13 Repeat steps 4 and 5, sewing through the previous loop from front to back (o-p).

14 Repeat steps 10-13, until you've completed four 8mm triangle loops. Then make the second half of the right-angle weave section to mirror the first. End the working thread and tail (Basics).



1 necklace strap • Cut a 6-in. (15cm) piece of beading wire (my necklace is 14 in./36cm), and center it on the last 3mm on one end of the beaded necklace. On each end of the wire, string a 14°, a 4mm bicone, and a 14°. Over both ends, string a 3mm.



3 String a crimp bead and half of a clasp, and go back through the crimp bead. Crimp the crimp bead (Basics), and trim the excess wire. Repeat with the other half of the clasp to finish the other end of the beaded necklace.



2 Over both ends, string a 14° between each of the following: a 3mm, a 4mm round, two 3mms, a 4mm bicone, two 3mms, a 4mm round, and two 3mms. End with a 14°.





1 earrings • On 1 yd. (.9m) of Fireline, pick up a 14° Charlotte, a 3mm bicone crystal, a 14°, a 3mm, a 14°, a 3mm, a 14°, and an 8mm trillion-cut amethyst bead. Sew back through all the beads, exiting the 8mm (figure, a-b).

2 Pick up 15 14°s, a 4mm round-cut amethyst bead, three 14°s, a 5mm round-cut amethyst bead, three 14°s, a 4mm round-cut amethyst, and 15 14°s. Sew back through the 8mm and the next four beads (b-c).

3 Pick up four 14°s and a soldered jump ring, and sew back through the fourth 14° (c-d). Pick up three 14°s and sew through the last 3mm (d-e). Reinforce the last 14°s added, and end the threads (Basics, p. 85).

4 Open the loop of an earring wire (Basics) and attach the soldered jump ring. Close the loop. Make a second earring to match the first. +

Supplies

necklace

- 7 8mm trillion-cut amethyst beads, top drilled
- 14 5mm round-cut amethyst beads, top drilled
- 7 4mm round-cut amethyst beads, top drilled
- 10 4mm round crystals, amethyst
- 30 4mm bicone crystals, amethyst
- 133 3mm bicone crystals, Montana
- 5g 14° Charlottes
- flexible beading wire, .010
- Fireline 4 lb. test
- 2 crimp beads
- toggle clasp
- chainnose or crimping pliers
- wire cutters
- beading needles, #13

earrings

- 2 8mm trillion-cut amethyst beads, top drilled
- 2 5mm round-cut amethyst beads, top drilled
- 4 4mm round-cut amethyst beads, top drilled
- 6 3mm bicone crystals, Montana
- 1g 14° Charlottes
- Fireline 4 lb. test
- 2 3mm soldered jump rings
- pair of earring wires
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- beading needles, #13



Budget
option

Because most gemstones are cut by hand, their price is based on how many facets they have. Chinese crystals are a good alternative to multifaceted gemstones — they're available with many facets and they look more like gemstones than crystals.



Aquamarine



Aquamarine
rondelles capture
the cool colors
of the sea

**by Anna Elizabeth
Draeger**

Although trace amounts of iron are what give aquamarine its light-blue color, its name means "water of the sea." Some legends would have you believe that this gemstone – a member of the emerald family – originated in the treasure chests of mermaids! Today it is mined mainly in Brazil, but it has also been found in Nigeria, Zambia, Mozambique, Madagascar, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.



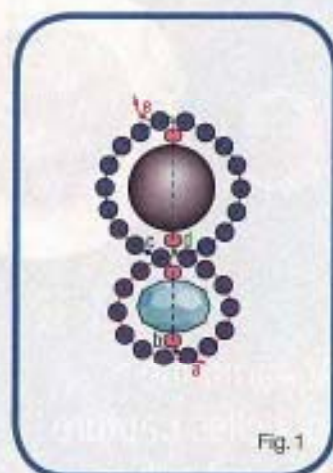


Fig. 1

1 base • Start by stitching the center of the necklace and one side, and then go back to the center and work the other side. On 3 yd. (2.7m) of Fireline, pick up 14 15^o seed beads. Sew back through the first 15^o to create a ring (figure 1, a-b). Pick up a Charlotte, a 2-3mm aquamarine rondelle, and a Charlotte. Skip the next six 15^os, and sew through the next 15^o in the ring (b-c).

2 Pick up 16 15^os and sew through the 15^o adjacent to the 15^o the thread is exiting from the previous step (c-d). Pick up a Charlotte, a 5mm pearl, and a Charlotte. Skip the next seven 15^os and sew through the next 15^o in the new ring (d-e).

3 Pick up 12 15^os. Sew through the 15^o adjacent to the 15^o the thread is exiting in the previous step. Pick up a Charlotte, a rondelle, and a Charlotte. Skip the next five 15^os and sew through the next 15^o in the ring.

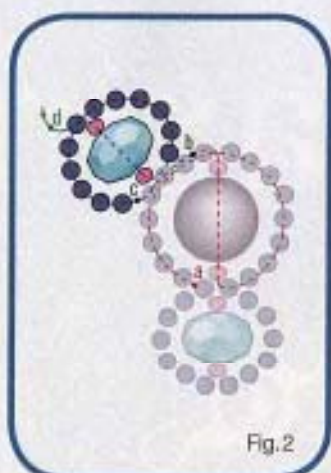


Fig. 2

4 Repeat step 2 (figure 2, a-b), but continue on through the next three 15^os to offset the next ring (b-c).

5 Repeat step 3 (c-d).

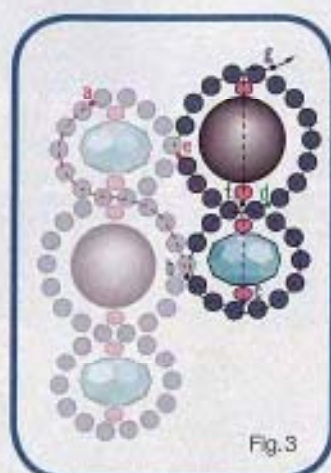


Fig. 3

6 Continue making the daisy chain by repeating steps 2 and 3 five times. Offset the next ring by sewing through 11 15^os in the last two rings (figure 3, a-b).

7 Pick up 13 15^os and sew through the 15^o the thread is exiting, and on through the first three 15^os in the new ring (b-c). Pick up a Charlotte, a rondelle, and a Charlotte. Skip the next six 15^os, and sew through the next 15^o in the ring (c-d).

8 Pick up 12 15^os and sew through the side 15^o from the previous row of daisy chain (d-e). Pick up three 15^os and sew through a 15^o on the previous ring (e-f). Pick up a Charlotte, a pearl, and Charlotte. Skip the next six 15^os, and sew through the next 15^o (f-g).

9 Repeat step 4, then repeat steps 2 and 3 two times.

10 Repeat steps 7-9 three times.

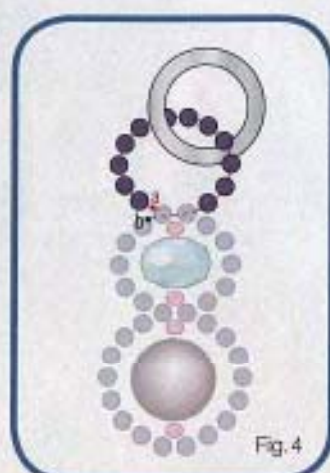


Fig. 4

11 Pick up 12 15^os and a soldered jump ring. Sew back through the two 15^os at the end of the previous ring (figure 4, a-b). End the threads (Basics, p. 85).

12 Secure a new 3-yd. (2.7m) length of Fireline in the second pearl ring at the other end of the necklace, and exit as needed to offset the next ring as a mirror image of the rondelle on the first side. Repeat steps 5-11 to make the other side of the necklace. (My necklace is 16 in./41cm.)

13 Connect the S-clasp to the soldered jump rings.

Supplies

necklace 16 in. (41cm)

- 36 5mm round pearls
- 114 3-4mm aquamarine rondelles
- 15 2 x 5mm aquamarine teardrops, center drilled
- 5g size 15^o Japanese seed beads
- 2g size 15^o Charlottes
- Fireline, 4 lb. test
- S-clasp with 2 soldered jump rings
- beading needles, #12-13

earrings

- 4 5mm round pearls
- 4 3-4mm aquamarine rondelles
- 6 2 x 5mm aquamarine teardrops, center drilled
- 1g size 15^o Japanese seed beads
- 1g size 15^o Charlottes
- Fireline, 4 lb. test
- 2 3mm soldered jump rings
- pair of earring findings
- chainnose pliers
- beading needles, #12-13

Budget option

Glass beads are an easy-to-find alternative to gemstones with unusual cuts. Because the shape and hole size of glass beads generally are more uniform than gemstones, glass beads are sometimes easier to use when you have to sew through a bead more than once.





Fig. 5

- 1** **embellishment** • Secure 2 yd. (1.8m) of Fireline in the base, exiting at figure 5, point a.
- 2** Pick up a Charlotte, an aquamarine teardrop, and a Charlotte. Sew back through the drop and the Charlotte, and back through the 15th the thread is exiting (a-b). Sew through the next 15th.
- 3** Repeat step 2 two times (b-c), but continue on through the next 15 15ths (c-d).
- 4** Alternate seven Charlottes with six rondelles, and sew through a 15th on the next rondelle ring on the base (d-e).
- 5** Alternate 12 Charlottes with 11 rondelles, and sew through a 15th on the second rondelle ring on the base (e-f).
- 6** Alternate nine Charlottes with eight rondelles, and sew through a 15th on the bottom rondelle ring on the base (f-g).
- 7** Repeat step 2 three times (g-h).
- 8** Mirror the embellishment on the other side of the base.



Fig. 6

- 9** Sew through the beadwork to exit at figure 6, point a.
- 10** Alternate seven Charlottes with six rondelles, and then pick up a drop and a Charlotte. Sew back through the drop and the Charlotte (a-b).
- 11** Pick up a rondelle, a Charlotte, a rondelle, a

- Charlotte, a rondelle, a Charlotte, a drop, and a Charlotte. Sew back through the drop and the Charlotte (b-c).
- 12** Pick up a Charlotte, a drop, and a Charlotte. Sew back through the drop and the Charlotte. Repeat one more time (c-d).

- 13** Repeat step 11 (d-e).
- 14** Alternate six rondelles with six Charlottes, and sew through the corresponding 15th on the base on the opposite side (e-f).
- 15** Secure the Fireline in the beadwork, and trim.



Fig. 7

- 1** **earrings** • Repeat steps 1 and 2 and steps 8 and 9 of the base.
- 2** Add aquamarine teardrops at the bottom of the earring as in steps 2 and 3 of the embellishment, but sew through to the opposite end of the earring base to add a jump ring (figure 7, point a).
- 3** Pick up a 15th and a soldered jump ring. Sew back through the 15th and into the earring base (a-b).
- 4** Retrace the thread path to secure the soldered jump ring.
- 5** Open the loop of an earring finding (Basics, p. 85), attach it to the soldered jump ring, and close the loop.
- 6** Make a second earring to match the first. ♦



Carnelian

Use ribbon elastic to make a pretty clasp for the front of your necklace

by Addie Kidd

Rust as a thing of beauty? Well, sort of. Iron oxide, a component of rust, is what lends carnelian its distinct reddish-orange hue. Without it, you'd just have a boring milky-clear type of quartz. Carnelian's beautiful sunset colors have adorned people for thousands of years and inspired lore about calming tempers, relieving anxiety and stress, and protecting travelers.

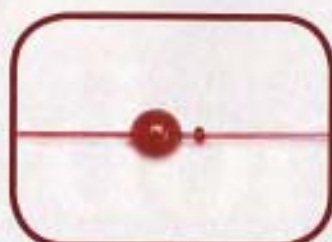




1 necklace • Thread a Big Eye needle on 12 in. (30cm) of ribbon elastic, and pick up five petal beads, making sure that they face in the same direction. Go through all five beads again, and pull the elastic snug. Make a surgeon's knot (Basics, p. 85), stretching the ends a bit as you pull them tight. Dot the knot with glue, and trim the excess ribbon elastic. Set the flower aside for step 9.



2 Center a needle on 2 yd. (1.8m) of thread, and, using it doubled, pick up a stop bead (Basics), leaving a 6-in. (15cm) tail. Pick up a Charlotte, a 6mm carnelian bead, five Charlottes, a 6mm, and four Charlottes. Skipping the last nine beads, go back through the first three beads picked up, forming a loop. Pull the loop snug.



3 Decide how long you want your necklace to be. (Mine is 16 in./41cm.) Pick up a 6mm and a Charlotte. Repeat until your necklace is within 2 in. (5cm) of the finished length, ending with a Charlotte. Reserve two 6mms for the clasp.



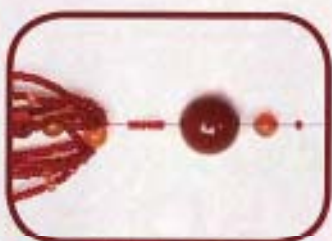
4 Pick up four Charlottes, a 6mm, and four Charlottes. Skip the nine beads just added and go back through the last few beads added. Tighten the thread. End the thread and tails (Basics). Dot the knots with glue.



5 Thread a needle on the end of 2 yd. (1.8m) of thread. Go through the last 2 in. (5cm) of the necklace, leaving a 1-in. (2.5cm) tail. Tie half-hitch knots between beads, and exit the end 6mm. Pick up enough Charlottes to equal the length of the necklace, plus a few extra to create a bit of slack. Go through the last 6mm at the opposite end of the necklace. Check that your strand of Charlottes is a pleasing length. If not, remove the thread from the 6mm, add or remove beads, and go through the 6mm again.



6 Pick up Charlottes as in step 5 and go through the first 6mm at the beginning of the necklace. Continue, making seven to 11 more strands. Make some strands with only Charlottes and others by interspersing 2mm carnelian beads among the Charlottes. Stop making strands when the holes of the end 6mms are nearly full. Add thread (Basics) as needed. End the threads.



7 Thread a needle on the end of 2 yd. (1.8m) of thread. Secure the thread at one end of the necklace by tying half-hitch knots, as in step 5. Exit the end 6mm. Pick up six Charlottes, a 10mm carnelian bead, a 6mm, and a Charlotte.



8 Skip the last Charlotte, and sew back through the 6mm, 10mm, and two Charlottes. Pick up four Charlottes, sew through the other side of the end 6mm, and pull tight. Retrace the thread path and end the tails. Dot the knots with glue.



9 Secure 2 yd. (1.8m) of thread at the other end of the necklace, exiting the end 6mm. Pick up five Charlottes, and go through one petal bead of the flower you made in step 1. Pick up five Charlottes, and go through the other side of the end 6mm. Make sure that the Charlottes create a loop on the underside of the petal, and pull the loop tight. Retrace the thread path, and end the thread. Dot the knots with glue.

Budget
option

Use pressed-glass or resin beads in petal or leaf shapes for the necklace's clasp. If you can't find these shapes in carnelian-like colors, try colors such as yellow or white that contrast with the other carnelian beads. Mix seed beads in warm colors to mimic the look of carnelian. You can use 6° seed beads to replace the 6mm round beads and 11° seed beads instead of the 2mm round beads.





1 earrings • Cut a 5-in. (13cm) piece of wire and center a petal bead on it. On each end, string 1 in. (2.5cm) of Charlottes and 2mm carnelian beads.



2 On each end, make a small wrapped loop (Basics, p. 85) perpendicular to the petal bead. Gently bend the wire into a U.



3 Cut a 4-in. (10cm) piece of wire, and center 1 in. (2.5cm) of Charlottes and 2mms on it.



4 Gently bend the wire into a teardrop shape, and make a set of wraps (Basics) above the beads. Make a wrapped loop.



5 Open a jump ring (Basics), and attach one loop of the U-shaped wire, the teardrop dangle, the remaining loop of the U-shaped wire, and an earring wire. Make sure that the components all face forward, and close the jump ring. Make a second earring to match the first. ♦



Supplies

necklace

- 16-in. (41cm) strand 15mm petal-shaped carnelian beads (Bodacious Beads, 847-699-7959)
- 10mm round carnelian bead (Planet Bead, planetbead.com)
- 16-in. (41cm) strand 6mm round carnelian beads
- 1–2 16-in. (41cm) strands 2mm round carnelian beads (Bodacious Beads)
- 2 hanks 13^g Charlottes, deep red (Bodacious Beads)
- 12 in. (30cm) ribbon elastic
- K.O. beading thread, red
- G-S Hypo Cement
- beading needles, #13
- Big Eye needle

earrings

- 2 petal-shaped carnelian beads, left over from necklace
- 30–40 2mm round carnelian beads, left over from necklace
- 1g 13^g Charlottes, deep red, left over from necklace
- 18 in. (46cm) 22-gauge half-hard sterling silver wire
- 2 6mm sterling silver jump rings
- pair of sterling silver earring wires
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

Editor's tip

Most Charlottes come in hanks. To transfer beads directly from the hank to your working thread, gently pull one strand from the hank, and tie a square knot (Basics, p. 85) with the strand and your thread. Carefully slide the Charlottes over the knot and onto your thread.



Chalcedony



Copper beads and soft leather accent a ruggedly pretty ensemble

by Addie Kidd

Classic chalcedony is light blue, but it also occurs naturally in white, gray, black, light to dark green (called "chrysoprase"), and lavender. The hard, semitranslucent stone is named after the ancient city of Chalcedon, in what is now Turkey. Seemingly smooth, chalcedony is actually formed from many fine, tightly packed crystals. This microscopic porosity allows it to be dyed permanently. In fact, colored liquids, such as coffee, may stain the stone.





1 necklace • Cut a 20-in. (51cm) piece of beading wire. String 16 11° seed beads and a 3mm fire-polished crystal. Repeat until you've strung 13 3mms, then string 16 11°s.



2 On each end, string a crimp bead and a 2-3mm jump ring. Go back through the last few beads strung. Tighten the wire and crimp the crimp bead (Basics, p. 85).



3 With the darker linen cord still on the spool, string a 3mm and a briolette. Repeat six times, then string a 3mm.



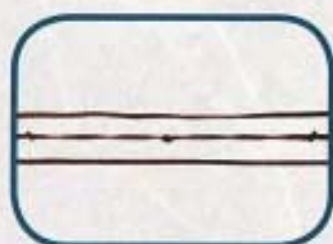
4 Leaving a 6-in. (15cm) tail, tie an overhand knot (Basics) with the cord. Slide the nearest 3mm to the knot. Tie another overhand knot, inserting a head pin or awl into the knot to help slide the knot beside the 3mm. Remove the head pin and tighten the knot. Knot a briolette ¼ in. (1.9cm) from the last knot, leaving just enough slack for it to move freely. Repeat with the remaining beads. Leaving a 6-in. (15cm) tail, cut the cord from the spool.



5 Using the darker cord, repeat step 4, securing 14 11°s and leaving ½ in. (1.3cm) between the knots. After the last knot, leave a 10-in. (25cm) tail, and cut the cord from the spool. Repeat to make another seed bead cord.



6 On the lighter linen cord, repeat step 4, securing five briolettes and leaving 1½ in. (3.8cm) between the knots. After the last knot, leave a 10-in. (25cm) tail, and cut the cord from the spool. Repeat to make another briolette cord.



7 Cut three 20-in. (51cm) pieces of suede cord. In the center of one piece, tie a loose overhand knot. On each side, tie another knot 2 in. (5cm) from the center knot.



Pick out pressed-glass drops in light milky green to mimic the chalcedony briolettes. Then search for easier-to-find 3mm fire-polished beads to match.



Supplies

necklace

- 20 12mm faceted green chalcedony briolettes, top drilled (Eclectica, 262-641-0910)
- 21 3mm fire-polished crystals
- 10g 11° hollow metal seed beads, matte copper plated (The Bead Parlor, thebeadparlor.com)
- 4 spacers (optional)
- flexible beading wire, .018 or .019
- 7 yd. (6.4m) Irish waxed linen

- cord, 0.5mm, 4-ply, darker color (Royalwood Ltd., royalwoodltd.com)
- 3 yd. (2.7m) Irish waxed linen cord, 0.5mm, 4-ply, lighter color (Royalwood Ltd.)
- 5 ft. (1.5m) lightweight suede lacing, 2mm
- 6 in. (15cm) 18-gauge half-hard wire
- 2 4-6mm jump rings
- 2 2-3mm jump rings
- 2 15mm cones
- 2 crimp beads
- 4 crimp ends

- toggle clasp
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters
- crimping pliers (optional)
- G-S Hypo Cement
- head pin, T-pin, or awl

earrings

- 2 12mm faceted green chalcedony briolettes, top drilled (Eclectica)
- 12 3mm fire-polished crystals
- 3g 11° hollow metal seed beads, matte copper plated (The Bead Parlor)

- flexible beading wire, .018 or .019
- 1 ft. (30cm) Irish waxed linen cord, 0.5mm, 4-ply (Royalwood Ltd.)
- 2 ft. (61cm) lightweight suede lacing, 2mm
- 2 6mm split rings
- 2 crimp beads
- pair of earring wires
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters
- crimping pliers (optional)
- G-S Hypo Cement
- head pin, T-pin, or awl



8 Holding one end of the knotted suede cord and one end of an unknotted suede cord, tie an overhand knot $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6mm) from the end. Dot the knot with glue, and tightly fold a crimp end (Basics) over the knot. When dry, trim the tails. Repeat with the other end of the knotted cord and the remaining unknotted suede cord.



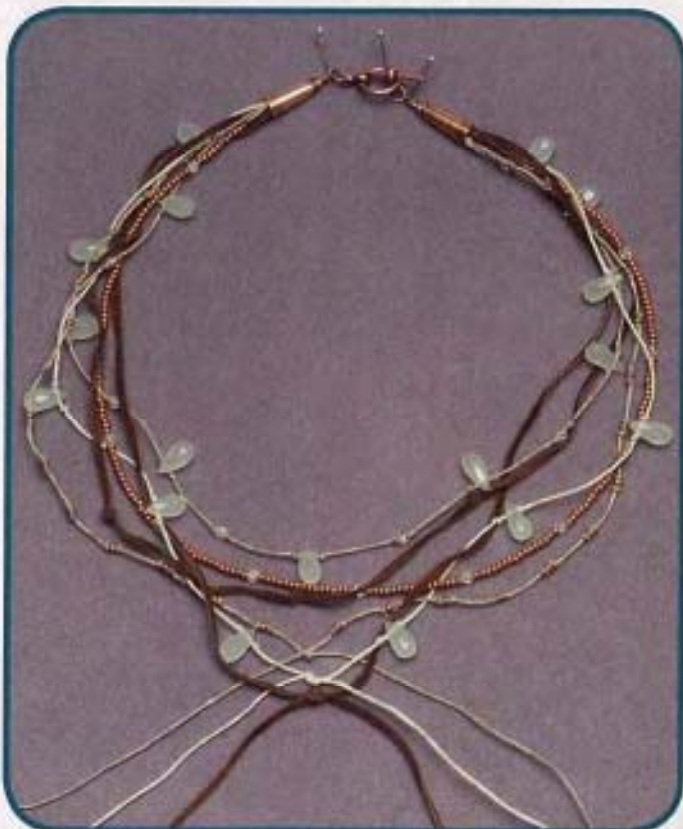
9 Gather a briolette cord, a seed bead cord, and the briolette-and-crystal cord. Leaving a $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. (6mm) tail, tie all three ends with a tight overhand knot. Secure the knot in a crimp end, as in step 8, and trim the tails. Repeat with the other end of the briolette-and-crystal cord and the remaining briolette cord and seed bead cord.



10 Cut a 3-in. (7.6cm) piece of 18-gauge wire. Make the first half of a wrapped loop (Basics) on one end. String one side of each strand. Complete the wraps. Repeat on the other side.



11 On one side, string a cone, pulling the strands into it. If necessary, string two spacers and an 11" to cover the cone's hole. Make a wrapped loop. Open a 4-6mm jump ring (Basics) and attach half of the clasp and the wrapped loop. Close the jump ring. Repeat on the other side.



12 Lay your necklace out. Close the clasp, and pin it to your work surface. Bring the briolette cords to the front of the necklace, and tie a square knot (Basics) where you want them to meet. Repeat for the remaining untied cords, varying the lengths of the strands.



13 Decide how long to make the tails of each strand, and add beads accordingly. Trim the seed bead cord $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3mm) or more after the last knot. On each end of the briolette cord, string a briolette, and use the end of the cord to make an overhand knot above the briolette. Trim the ends close to the knots. Knot the ends of the suede, and trim.

Editor's tip

The waxed linen cord is too thick to be doubled on a needle and pulled through beads. Create a temporary beading tip by flattening the cord with pliers. Using sharp scissors, cut the tip at an angle and roll it into a point. When the fibers begin to separate, repeat.



1 earrings • Cut a 16-in. (41cm) piece of beading wire, and string an 11⁰ seed bead, a crimp bead, 23 11⁰s, a 3mm fire-polished crystal, eight 11⁰s, a 3mm, eight 11⁰s, a 3mm, and 22 11⁰s. Go back through the first three beads strung.



2 On one end, string a split ring and go back through the top three beads and six 11⁰s on one side. Leaving a small loop for the split ring, tighten the wire.



3 On the working wire, string six 11⁰s, a 3mm, and six 11⁰s. Go up through the last six beads on the opposite side and through the top three beads. Adjust the loops and tighten the wire. Crimp the crimp bead (Basics, p. 85), and trim the tails.



4 Cut a 6-in. (15cm) piece of waxed linen cord, and center a briolette on it. Tie an overhand knot (Basics) on each side as in step 4 of the necklace. Tie another knot $\frac{3}{16}$ in. (5mm) from each knot. String a 3mm on each end, and tie another knot.



5 Fold the cord in half. To make a half-hitch knot around the top of the earring, pass both cord ends through the split ring, around the beaded wires and cord, and through the loop just made at the back (figure). Adjust the cord so the briolette hangs just above the lower wire loop, and tighten the knot. Make another half-hitch knot around the beaded wires and cord.



6 Cut a 12-in. (30cm) piece of suede. Holding a 5-in. (13cm) tail along the length of the earring, go through the split ring from front to back. Without twisting the suede, wrap tightly for approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (1.3cm) around the beaded wires, cords, and tail, overlapping slightly. Tie a square knot with the tails at the back of the earring. Dot the knot with glue.

At the end of each tail, tie an overhand knot just below the bottom wire loop. Leave approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3mm) of tail below each knot, and trim.



7 Open the loop of an earring wire (Basics), attach the split ring, and close the loop. Make a second earring to match the first. ♦

Citrine



Juice up the flavor of this golden necklace and earrings with a splash of lemon

by Naomi Fujimoto

The French named this tasty gem after citron, their word for "lemon." Known for its yellow color, much citrine is actually heat-treated amethyst. Natural citrine tends to be paler than the treated stones. In these pieces, textured gold tubes and spacers reflect the facets of graduated citrine briolettes. For long, graceful earrings, select cones with a small opening that just covers the top of each bead. Cones without rims look best.



Supplies

necklace

- 9–11 20–30mm graduated citrine briolettes (Oriental Gemco, 888-900-4367, orientalgemco.com)
- 24–32 12mm gold tube beads (Eclectica, 262-641-0910, eclecticabeads.com)
- 36–46 3mm faceted spacers

- flexible beading wire, .014 or .015
- 2 crimp beads
- toggle clasp
- chainnose or crimping pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

earrings

- 2 25–30mm graduated citrine briolettes (Oriental Gemco)

- 2 2mm round beads
- 2 2mm spacers
- 8 in. (20cm) 26-gauge half-hard wire
- 2 cones (to fit over the top of the briolettes)
- pair of earring wires
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters



1 necklace • Cut a piece of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). (My necklace is 16 in./41cm.) Center a spacer, the largest briolette, and a spacer on the wire.



2 On each end, string a tube bead, a spacer, a briolette, and a spacer. Repeat three or four times with successively smaller briolettes.



3 On each end, string a tube bead and a spacer. Repeat until the necklace is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length, ending with a tube.



4 On each end, string a spacer, a crimp bead, a spacer, and half of the clasp. Check the fit, and add or remove beads from each end. Go back through the beads just strung and tighten the wire. Crimp the crimp bead (Basics) and trim the excess wire.



1 earrings • Cut a 4-in. (10cm) piece of 26-gauge wire. String a briolette and make a set of wraps (Basics, p. 85).



2 String a cone, a spacer, and a 2mm round bead. Make a wrapped loop (Basics).



3 Open the loop of an earring wire (Basics). Attach the dangle and close the loop. Make a second earring to match the first. ♦



Budget
option

Use cubic zirconia briolettes instead of citrine. CZs are available from Lima Beads, (888) 211-7919, limabeads.com. You can also use gold-plated curved tube beads (Fire Mountain Gems, 800-355-2137, firemountaingems.com) instead of vermeil tubes, and skip the spacers.



Emerald



Emerald rondelles
sparkle against
white coin pearls

by Lynne Soto

For millennia, emerald has been the stone of royalty. Cleopatra wore them, and they've been set in the crowns and jewelry of Roman, Middle Eastern, Russian, European, and Incan rulers. In mythology, the emerald was dedicated to Venus, the goddess of love. It is considered a stone of harmony, wisdom, and love. Today emeralds are mined around the world in South America, India, Australia, South Africa, Pakistan, and Zimbabwe.





1 necklace • Cut a piece of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). (My necklace is 24 in./61cm.) String a 5mm freshwater pearl and a 12mm coin pearl until the necklace is within ½ in. (1.3cm) of the finished length. End with a 5mm.



2 On each end, string a crimp bead, a 5mm, and half of a clasp. Go back through the last few beads strung and tighten the wire. Crimp the crimp bead (Basics) and trim the excess wire.



3 Cut 1 yd (.9m) of Fireline. On one end, leaving a 6-in. (15cm) tail, use the Fireline to make a half-hitch knot (Basics) between a crimp bead and the second 5mm. Sew through the 5mm, and make another half-hitch knot.



4 Pick up seven to nine 2mm rondelles and sew through the next 5mm. Repeat for the length of the strand. End the working thread and tail (Basics).

Supplies

necklace

- 16-in. (41cm) strand 12mm coin pearls
- 16-in. (41cm) strand 5mm freshwater pearls
- 16-in. (41cm) strand 2mm emerald rondelles
- flexible beading wire, .010 or .012
- Fireline, 6 lb. test, crystal
- 2 crimp beads
- box clasp
- chainnose or crimping pliers
- diagonal wire cutters
- beading needles, #15

earrings

- 2 12mm coin pearls
- 4 5mm freshwater pearls
- 20 2mm emerald rondelles
- Fireline, 6 lb. test, crystal
- 2 3-in. (7.6cm) head pins
- pair of earring wires
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters
- beading needles, #15



1 earrings • On 12 in. (30cm) of Fireline, pick up a 12mm coin pearl and ten 2mm rondelles, leaving a 6-in. (15cm) tail. Make a square knot (Basics, p. 85) at the base of the 12mm.

2 Sew back through the 12mm. Thread a needle on the tail, and sew back through the 12mm. Trim the threads.



3 On a head pin, string a 5mm freshwater pearl, the embellished 12mm, and a 5mm. Make a wrapped loop (Basics).



4 Open the loop of an earring wire (Basics). Attach the dangle and close the loop. Make a second earring to match the first. ♦

Editor's tip

The holes in the 2mm rondelles may be too small to allow even a size 15 needle to pass through, so you may need to string the rondelles without a needle on the Fireline.



Budget option



For a less expensive alternative, try 2mm round crystals in emerald. Glass pearls are also a good budget option.

Garnet



Paint the town red with a contemporary lariat and wire earrings

by Jane Konkel

Named for its resemblance to pomegranate seeds, garnet is generally deep, brownish red. But you can also find it in green, yellow, or orange. The stone is highly refractive and historically has been revered by nighttime travelers for that reason. Garnets appear in jewelry throughout history and in particular enjoyed a surge of popularity in the Victorian era.





1 lariat • Cut a piece of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). (My lariat is 68 in./1.7m.) Center a Wire Guardian and the loop half of a toggle clasp on the wire. Over both ends, string a crimp bead. Crimp the crimp bead (Basics).



2 On one end, string a pattern of garnet beads and spacers as desired. Repeat until the strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of half the finished length.

On the other end, string a different pattern of garnets and spacers. Repeat until the strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of half the finished length.



3 On each end, string a crimp bead, a Wire Guardian, and a teardrop-shaped charm. Check the fit, and add or remove beads so the ends hang asymmetrically. Go back through the last few beads strung and tighten the wire. Crimp the crimp bead and trim the excess wire.



4 Use chainnose pliers to close a crimp cover over each crimp.

Supplies

Lariat

- 4–6 16-in. (41cm) strands
- 4–6mm garnet beads, in different shapes
- 2 40–50mm teardrop-shaped charms (Scottsdale Bead Supply, 480-945-5988, scottsdalebead.com)
- 90–110 4mm spacers
- flexible beading wire, .014 or .015
- 3 Wire Guardians or French (bullion) wire
- 3 crimp beads
- 3 crimp covers
- 40–50mm loop half of toggle clasp (Scottsdale Bead Supply)
- chainnose or crimping pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

Earrings

- 10 4mm garnet beads
- 12 in. (30cm) 20-gauge half-hard wire
- 10 1½-in. (3.8cm) decorative head pins
- 2 5mm jump rings
- pair of earring wires with garnets (Fire Mountain Gems, 800-355-2137, firemountaingems.com)
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters
- bench block or anvil
- hammer



1 earrings • On a decorative head pin, string a garnet bead. Make a wrapped loop (Basics, p. 85). If desired, make additional wraps around the top of the bead. Make a total of five bead units.



2 Cut a 6-in. (15cm) piece of 20-gauge wire. Position your roundnose pliers at the center of the wire. Pull both ends of the wires around the pliers' top jaw.



3 Pull each end down to form an X.



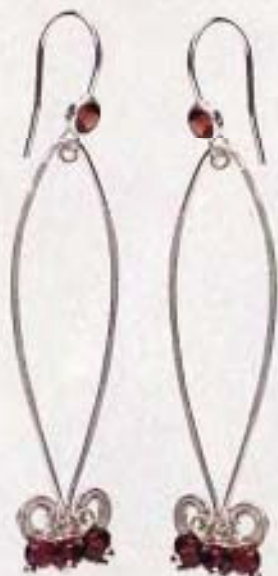
4 Use roundnose pliers to form a coil on each end of the wire. On a bench block or anvil, hammer both sides of the wire while gently pinching it together.



5 Open a jump ring (Basics). Attach one coil, the bead units, and the remaining coil. Close the jump ring.



6 Open the loop of an earring wire (Basics). Attach the dangle and close the loop. Make a second earring to match the first. +



Budget option

- Substitute Czech glass beads for the garnet beads.
- Use a silver-plated toggle clasp and teardrop charms (Fire Mountain Gems) instead of sterling silver ones.
- Use plain earring wires instead of garnet-studded earring wires.



Beading tip Wash and wear

For most gemstones, washing them with warm, soapy water is the safest way to care for them. There are however, some exceptions.

- Chalcedony and its variations, which include agate, carnelian, jasper, and onyx, usually can withstand ultrasonic cleaning and steamers. Sapphire and jade also stand up well to ultrasonic cleaning and steamers. Warm, soapy water is also a safe option for these stones.

- The best care for rubies depends on how the rubies have been treated. If the rubies have been treated with oil, only use warm, soapy water and avoid strong detergents and abrasive scrubbing. If the rubies have

not been oiled, ultrasonic cleaning, steamers, and soapy water are safe.

- Because amber is such a soft stone, take extra precautions. You can clean it with warm, soapy water, but be careful of scrubbing it with a brush. If the bristles are too hard, they can scratch the stone.

- Emeralds often are treated using oils, so avoid washing them in soapy water. Use a soft, dry cloth instead, and have the emeralds re-oiled every few years.

- Opals can become brittle if they dry out, so it's important to keep them hydrated. Wearing them on a regular basis helps, or you can store them in oil. If your opals have been treated with oil, wax, plastic, or smoke, do not have them repolished.

- Amethyst, like most stones, can be cleaned using soapy water. Be aware that some amethysts may fade if exposed to direct sunlight for long periods of time. So if you're not wearing them, store them someplace dark.



Howlite

Mix gemstone shapes in a multistrand howlite necklace and playful earrings

by **Linda Augsburg**

Beauty and simplicity are not this necklace's only good qualities. Howlite is an inexpensive gemstone, so this eight-strand project doesn't get too pricey. And, since howlite is said to encourage patience, you'll enjoy the time you spend working on it. I included red-dyed howlite beads as accents, but you may substitute another color, such as lapis blue or turquoise, or replace them with colored crystals.



Supplies

necklace

- 8 16-in. (41cm) strands 4–6mm howlite beads, in four shapes (Fire Mountain Gems, 800-355-2137, firemountaingems.com)
- 16-in. (41cm) strand 4mm red-dyed round howlite beads (Fire Mountain Gems)
- 16 3mm round spacers
- flexible beading wire, .014 or .015
- 16 crimp beads
- four-strand clasp
- chainnose or crimping pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

earrings

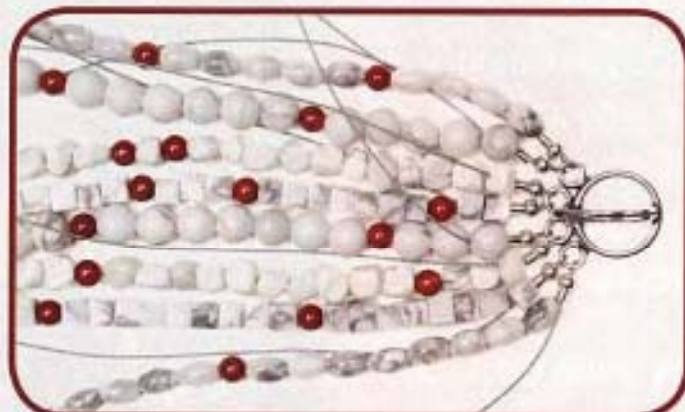
- 8 4–6mm howlite beads, left over from necklace
- 1 in. (2.5cm) cable chain, 5mm links
- 8 1-in. (2.5cm) head pins
- pair of earring wires
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters



1 necklace • Cut eight pieces of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). (My necklace is 18–19 in./46–48cm.) On one wire, string a pattern of white howlite beads and red 4mm beads until the strand is within 1¼ in. (4.4cm) of the finished length.



2 On each remaining wire, string patterns of white howlite beads and red 4mm beads until strands are within 1¼ in. (4.4cm) of the finished length.



3 On one end, string a crimp bead and a spacer on each wire. String two strands through a loop of half of the clasp. Repeat at the other end. Check the fit and add or remove beads from each end if necessary. Go back through the last few beads strung and tighten the wires. Crimp the crimp beads (Basics) and trim the excess wire.

Editor's tip

Instead of using chain in the earrings, you can connect jump rings. For each earring, open a jump ring, string a second jump ring, and close the first jump ring.



1 earrings • On a head pin, string a white howlite bead. Make a plain loop (Basics, p. 85). Make a total of four bead units.



2 Cut a two-link piece of chain. Open the loop of an earring wire (Basics) and attach the chain. Close the loop.



3 Open the loop of a bead unit (Basics) and attach the end of the chain. Close the loop. Attach a second bead unit to that link. Attach two bead units to the other link. Make a second earring in the mirror image of the first. ♦

Budget option

A four-strand version of this design would still look striking and cut the cost in half.





Jade

Modernize the classic pairing of jade and cloisonné with an asymmetrical necklace design

by **Julia Gerlach**

Jade is a generic term for two similar gems: nephrite and jadeite. The lustrous stone that comes to mind when we think of jade is nephrite. In addition to cool green, nephrite can be white, yellow, or reddish. Jadeite comes in green, white, pink, red, brown, black, and violet. China is a primary mining location; the stone has also been found in New Zealand, Russia, Guatemala, the Swiss Alps, and Canada. Jade is said to promote peace, strength, creativity, and mental agility.





1 necklace • Decide how long you want your necklace to be. (Mine is 34 in./86cm.) Thread a needle on 2 yd. (1.8m) of Fireline, and pick up ten 15⁰ seed beads and half of a clasp. Tie the beads into a ring with a square knot (Basics, p. 85). Sew back through the beads twice.



2 String: 3 in. (7.6cm) of 15⁰s, 6mm jade bead, 3mm crystal, cloisonné bead, 6mm, 3mm, cloisonné, 6mm, 3mm. Repeat, stringing 1–2 3/4 in. (2.5–7cm) of 15⁰s and a repeating pattern of 6mm, 3mm, and cloisonné beads as desired, until the strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of half the finished length.



3 String: 1 in. (2.5cm) of 15⁰s, 3mm, pendant, 13 15⁰s, 3mm, 15⁰. Skip the last 15⁰ strung, and go back through the 3mm, the 15⁰s, the pendant, and the 3mm above the pendant.



4 String: 1 1/2–2 in. (3.8–5cm) of 15⁰s and a repeating pattern of 3mm, 6mm, and cloisonné beads as desired, until the second side is the same length as the first side.



5 String ten 15⁰s and the other half of the clasp. Sew back through the ten 15⁰s twice, and then sew back through the last several 15⁰s strung in step 4.



6 **a** Pick up a 3mm crystal and a 15⁰. Sew back through the crystal and the next three to five 15⁰s on the strand. **b** Repeat step 6a to add two or three more crystals or jade beads.



7 Make a dense cluster of beads by adding a crystal or jade bead after each 15⁰ as in step 6 for the next inch (2.5cm). Use 6mms in the middle of the cluster to make the cluster a bit wider in the center.

Adding thread as needed (Basics), continue adding clusters as desired between the groups of cloisonné beads until you reach the pendant.



8 Sew through the 3mm above the pendant and pick up approximately 11 15⁰s. Skipping over the top of the pendant, sew through all the beads inside the pendant.



9 Skip the last 15⁰, and sew back through the last 3mm and a few 15⁰s. Sew a cluster of jade and crystal beads to cover the 15⁰s inside the pendant as well as those you just strung over the top of it.

Sew back through the 3mm above the pendant, and then continue stitching clusters on the other side. End the thread (Basics).



1 earrings • On 2 ft. (61cm) of Fireline, pick up ten 15° seed beads, and tie them into a ring with a square knot (Basics, p. 85). Sew back through the 15°s twice, then pick up a 15°, a 5mm jade bead, 30 15°s, a 3mm crystal, and a 15°. Skip the last 15°, and sew back through the 3mm and five 15°s.



2 Pick up a 3mm and a 15°, and sew back through the 3mm and four 15°s on the stem. Pick up a 4mm crystal and a 15°, and sew back through the 4mm and three 15°s on the stem. Pick up a 5mm jade and a 15°, and sew back through the 5mm and two 15°s on the stem.

Make a cluster as desired, as in step 7 of the necklace. End the threads (Basics).



3 Open the loop of an earring wire (Basics), attach the dangle, and close the loop. Make a second earring to match the first. +



Budget option

Many inexpensive stones called "jade" are available on the market. Most of these are actually dyed quartz, serpentine, or marble. Try combining one of these with Czech fire-polished glass instead of crystals.



Supplies

necklace

- 44mm teardrop jade or serpentine pendant (Eclectica, 262-641-0910, eclecticabeads.com)
- 12 12mm cloisonné beads (Fire Mountain Gems, 800-355-2137, firemountaingems.com)
- 16-in. (41cm) strand 6mm jade beads
- 16-in. (41cm) strand 5mm jade beads
- 70–80 4mm round crystals, olivine
- 90–100 3mm bicone crystals, crystal chili pepper
- 3g 15° gold-plated seed beads
- Fireline 6 lb. test
- S-hook clasp with 2 soldered jump rings
- beading needles, #12

earrings

- 6 6mm jade beads, left over from necklace
- 12 5mm jade beads, left over from necklace
- 8 4mm round crystals, olivine
- 10 3mm bicone crystals, crystal chili pepper
- 1g 15° gold-plated seed beads
- Fireline 6 lb. test
- pair of earring wires
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- beading needles, #12

Jasper



Use two needles to
string an ocean
jasper necklace

by Addie Kidd

There are as many types of jasper as there are places around the globe to find it. Some jaspers are layers of petrified mud, while others started out as gasses trapped in molten lava. As of yet, the cause of ocean jasper's orbicular pattern (those pretty dots) is still a mystery and until the late 1990s, so was its source. We now know that the stone is found in the ocean off an isolated stretch of the Madagascan coast — hence the name, ocean jasper.





1 necklace • Lay out 11 disk beads in a pleasing arrangement. Cut 2 yd. (1.8m) of Fireline and thread a needle on each end.



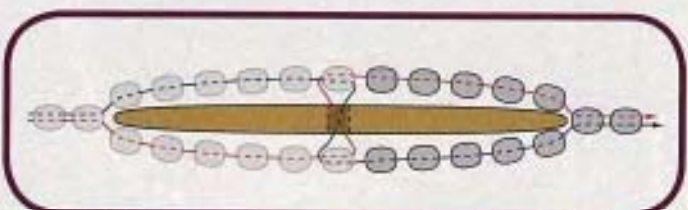
2 On one needle, pick up five 2mm beads and a soldered jump ring, centering them on the thread. With the working needle, retrace the thread path twice.



3 Pull the beads into a tight ring. Over both needles, pick up ten 2mms.



4 On each needle, pick up six 2mms. Cross both needles through a disk bead and pull tight.



5 With one needle, sew through the last 2mm picked up on that side, going through the bead in the same direction as the last needle did. Repeat on the other side. This anchors a 2mm on each side of the disk.



6 Pull everything tight to omit gaps. On each needle, pick up five 2mms. Over both needles, pick up two 2mms.



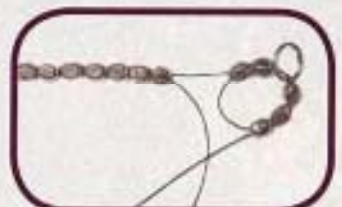
7 Repeat steps 4-6 until you've added all 11 disk beads. To complete the last repeat, pick up ten 2mms instead of two over both needles.



9 Use the other needle to sew through the ring of beads and jump ring in the opposite direction. Then, sew into the beadwork with both needles. Pull tight, and end the working threads and tails (Basics, p. 85).

Editor's tip

Use chainnose pliers to gently pull your needle through any stubborn small-hole 2mm beads.



8 On one needle, pick up five 2mms and a soldered jump ring. Sew through them again in the same direction.



10 On one end, open a jump ring (Basics) and attach half of the clasp. Repeat on the other end, adding jump rings for extra length, if desired. (My necklace is 16 in./41cm.)

Supplies

necklace

- 16-in. (41cm) strand 20mm wavy disk ocean jasper beads (Lima Beads, 888-211-7919, limabeads.com)
- 3 24-in. (61cm) strands 2mm square silver-plated brass beads (Bodacious Beads, 847-699-7959)
- Fireline 6 lb. test
- 2-4 4-6mm jump rings
- 2 4-6mm soldered jump rings
- toggle clasp
- chainnose pliers (optional)
- beading needles, #12

bracelet

- 20mm wavy disk ocean jasper bead (Lima Beads)
- 16-in. (41cm) strand 9-15mm graduated flat ocean jasper pebble beads (Lima Beads)
- 2 24-in. (61cm) strands 2mm square silver-plated brass beads (Bodacious Beads)
- Fireline 6 lb. test
- 2-4 4-6mm jump rings
- 2 4-6mm soldered jump rings
- toggle clasp
- chainnose pliers (optional)
- beading needles, #12



1 bracelet • Disk dangle:
Thread a needle on 2 ft. (61cm) of Fireline, leaving a 6-in. (15cm) tail. Pick up two 2mm beads, a disk bead, and five 2mms. Sew back through all the beads at least twice to form a ring; pull tight. Tie a square knot (Basics, p. 85), and sew through a few beads to hide the knot. End the threads (Basics).



2 Thread a needle on 1½ yd. (1.4m) of Fireline, leaving an 8-in. (20cm) tail. Pick up a stop bead (Basics). Pick up ten 2mms and a soldered jump ring. Form a ring by sewing back through the last five beads and the jump ring in the same direction. Repeat the thread path, and pull the ring tight.



3 Pick up five 2mms and the disk dangle. Sew through the first and last 2mms on your thread so that your working thread is exiting in the same direction as it was before. Pull tight, and pick up three 2mms.



4 Pick up a jasper pebble bead and four 2mms. Repeat until your bracelet is within about 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length.



5 Pick up four more 2mms and a soldered jump ring. Form a ring with the last five beads like you did in step 2, retracing your thread path twice.



6 Lay your bracelet out, and determine three or more points where you would like your two strands to intersect. Pick up enough 2mms to loosely reach the first point. Sew through the 2mm at the joining point and back through the last 2mm that you picked up. Retrace your thread path to exit the newest 2mm.



7 Repeat step 6 until you've added enough 2mms to reach the stop bead. Sew through the adjacent 2mm that you sewed through in step 3, and retrace step 3's thread path, pulling tight.



8 Sew around the end loop. Re-trace the thread path by sewing down the pebble strand, around the other end loop, and back along the plain strand. Remove the stop bead, pull everything snug, and tie a square knot. Sew into the beadwork, pulling the thread to hide the knot. End the tails.



9 On one end, open a jump ring and attach half of the clasp. Repeat on the other end, adding jump rings for extra length, if desired. +

Budget option

Shell disk beads are a great alternative to the jasper disks. Also, try using 11⁰ seed beads instead of the 2mm silver beads. If you use 11⁰s, they'll be small enough to fit inside the hole of the disk beads, so you'll need to work a square stitch to anchor them on each side of the disk bead.





Jet

Pair carved jet beads with crystals to create a stunning two-strand necklace

by Andrea Loss

Although jet is sometimes called "black amber," it's actually carbonized driftwood rather than fossilized tree resin. But, like amber, jet is lightweight and warm to the touch. People in mourning in Victorian England used the gem extensively in their jewelry, and ancient jet relics have been found throughout Europe.

Contact Andrea at amloss@wi.rr.com.





1 necklace • For the short strand, cut a piece of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). (The short strand of my necklace is 16 in./41cm.) Cut another piece 2 in. (5cm) longer. On the short wire, string an 11mm jet bead and five 3mm bicone crystals. Repeat until the strand is within 2 in. (5cm) of the finished length, ending with a jet bead.



2 On the long wire, string a 13mm jet bead and three 4mm bicone crystals. Repeat until the strand is within 2 in. (5cm) of the finished length, ending with a jet bead.



3 On each end of the short strand, string four 3mm bicones, a crimp bead, a 3mm bicone, and the corresponding loop of half of the clasp. On each end of the long strand, string two 4mm bicones, a crimp bead, a 4mm bicone, and the corresponding loop of half of the clasp. Check the fit, and add or remove beads from each end if necessary. Go back through the last few beads strung and tighten the wires. Crimp the crimp beads (Basics) and trim the excess wire.



1 earrings • On a decorative head pin, string a bicone crystal, a 13mm jet bead, and a bicone. Make a plain loop (Basics, p. 85).



2 Open the loop of an earring wire (Basics). Attach the dangle and close the loop. Make a second earring to match the first. ♦

Supplies

necklace

- 16–20 13mm carved oval jet beads (Fire Mountain Gems, 800-355-2137, firemountaingems.com)
- 14–18 11mm carved oval jet beads (Fire Mountain Gems)
- 51–63 4mm bicone crystals
- 75–105 3mm bicone crystals
- flexible beading wire, .014 or .015
- 4 crimp beads
- two-strand toggle clasp
- chainnose or crimping pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

earrings

- 2 13mm carved oval jet beads (Fire Mountain Gems)
- 4 4mm bicone crystals
- 2 2-in. (5cm) decorative head pins
- pair of earring wires
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

Budget
option

Use faceted glass beads instead of the jet beads and Swarovski crystals.





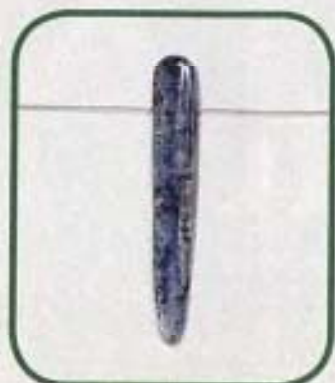
Kyanite

Kyanite brings soft shimmer to a collar and earrings

by Jane Konkel

The generous size of these elongated beads emphasizes kyanite's shimmering glow, which comes naturally from its thin, mica-like layers. The name "kyanite" comes from the Greek word *kyanos*, which means blue, though the stone is equally stunning in shades of translucent green.





1 necklace • Cut a piece of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). (My necklace is 18 in./46cm.) Center the longest kyanite bead on the wire.



2 On each end, string: 4mm spacer, 6mm spacer, 4mm, kyanite bead. Repeat four times, then string a 4mm and a 6mm.



3 On each end, string 4mm until the necklace is within 2 in. (5cm) of the finished length. On each end, string a crimp bead, a 4mm, and half of a clasp. Check the fit, and add or remove beads from each end if necessary. Go back through the last few beads strung and tighten the wire. Crimp the crimp bead (Basics) and trim the excess wire.

Budget
option

Substitute blue recycled-glass tusk beads for the kyanite beads. The tusk beads are also available from Beads and Pieces, (800) 652-3237, beadsandpieces.com.



1 earrings • Cut a 3½-in. (8.9cm) piece of wire. String a 4mm spacer, a kyanite bead, and a 4mm. Make a set of wraps above the kyanite bead (Basics, p. 85). Make a wrapped loop (Basics) above the wraps.



2 Open the loop of an earring wire (Basics). Attach the dangle and close the loop. Make a second earring to match the first. ♦



Supplies

All supplies from Beads and Pieces, (800) 652-3237, beadsandpieces.com.

necklace

- 11 38–54mm elongated kyanite beads, top drilled
- 12 6mm spacers
- 16-in. (41cm) strand 4mm spacers
- flexible beading wire, .018 or .019
- 2 crimp beads

- toggle clasp
- chainnose or crimping pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

earrings

- 2 38–54mm elongated kyanite beads, top drilled
- 4 4mm spacers
- 7 in. (18cm) 24-gauge half-hard wire
- pair of lever-back earring wires
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters



Labradorite

String a labradorite necklace and bracelet, using crystals to highlight the stone's shimmer

by **Cathy Jakicic**

At first, labradorite (which is named for the Canadian peninsula where it was discovered) looks a humble gray, but it's one of those rare things that improves with scrutiny. If you look carefully, it reveals an iridescent rainbow of blue, green, violet, and occasionally yellow, orange, and red. The colors (to vastly oversimplify) are produced when light refracts between layers in the mineral. Faceting helps to bring out the stone's color and sparkle.





1 necklace • Cut a piece of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). (My necklace is 17 in./43cm.) Center: 6mm rondelle, bicone crystal, 13mm rondelle, bicone, 6mm.



2 On each end, string: 13mm, bicone, 13mm, 6mm, bicone, 6mm.



3 On each end, string: 13mm, bicone, 13mm, bicone, 13mm, 6mm, bicone, 6mm, bicone, 6mm.



4 On each end, string: 13mm, bicone, 13mm, bicone, 13mm, bicone, 13mm, 6mm, bicone, 6mm.



5 On each end, string: 13mm, bicone, 13mm, bicone, 13mm, 6mm, 13mm, bicone, 13mm, 6mm. Repeat until the necklace is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length.



6 On each end, string a crimp bead and half of the clasp. Check the fit, and add or remove beads from each end if necessary. Go back through the last few beads strung and tighten the wire. Crimp the crimp bead (Basics) and trim the excess wire.

Supplies

necklace

All crystals from Fusion Beads, (888) 781-3559, fusionbeads.com.

- 16-in. (41cm) strand 13mm faceted labradorite rondelles (Fire Mountain Gems, 800-355-2137, firemountaingems.com)
- 20–24 6mm Caribbean blue opal crystal rondelles
- 28–32 3mm light rose AB satin bicone crystals
- flexible beading wire, .014 or .015
- 2 crimp beads
- toggle clasp
- chainnose or crimping pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

bracelet

- 13–15 13mm faceted labradorite rondelles (Fire Mountain Gems)
- 8–10 6mm Caribbean blue opal crystal rondelles
- 6–8 3mm light rose AB satin bicone crystals
- large-hole 5mm silver spacer
- ribbon elastic
- glue



1 bracelet • Decide how long you want your bracelet to be. Add 3 in. (7.6cm) and cut a piece of ribbon elastic to that length. String a 6mm rondelle.



2 String a 13mm rondelle, a 6mm, a 13mm, and a bicone crystal. Repeat until the bracelet is the finished length.



3 String a spacer and tie the ends with an overhand knot (Basics, p. 85). Trim the ends as close to the knot as possible, and glue the knot. Cover the knot with the spacer. ♦

Budget option

Instead of using labradorite, try beads with a neutral base color and an AB finish, like Czech glass nuggets or seed beads. The glass nuggets and matte root beer AB seed beads are available at Eclectica, (262) 641-0910, eclecticabeads.com.





Lapis lazuli

Lapis lazuli and pyrite pair up with chain mail to make a necklace and bracelet set with old-world appeal

by **Julia Gerlach**

Lapis lazuli, or "stone of azure," was one of the first stones used in jewelry. It was highly prized by ancient Egyptian pharaohs for its intense blue, and it remains popular today. Lapis is often found near pyrite deposits. The best quality lapis, mostly found in Afghanistan, has tiny specks of pyrite evenly distributed throughout the stone. The beads used here have large pyrite inclusions and are a less-expensive option than those of a higher grade.





1 necklace • Open four 5mm (A) jump rings and close four A jump rings (Basics, p. 85). Make two 2+2 links by sliding pairs of open jump rings through pairs of closed jump rings. Close the open jump rings.



2a Open a 6mm (B) jump ring, and slide it through a pair of As on each 2+2 link. Close the B.

b Repeat steps 1 and 2a to make a total of 13 units. (My necklace is 18½ in./47cm.)



3 Cut a 3½-in. (8.9cm) piece of 22-gauge wire, and make the first half of a wrapped loop (Basics) at one end. The wrapped loop needs to be large enough to accommodate two 16-gauge jump rings. Repeat to make a total of 12 wrapped-loop units.

Editor's note

Prior to the invention of synthetic colorings, ground lapis was used to create the paint pigment ultramarine.



5 With a jump-ring unit, flip an end pair of As back to expose the inner pair of As. Spread this pair of As, and attach the flipped As to the unfinished wrapped loop from step 4c. Complete the wraps.

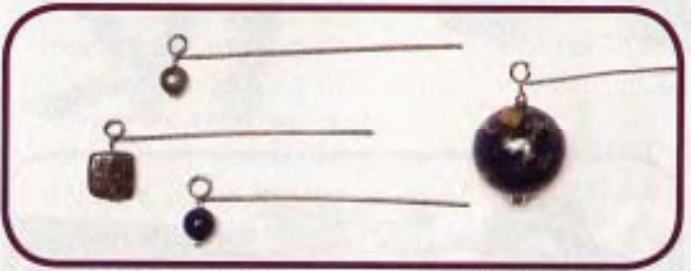
6 Repeat steps 4 and 5 twice. Repeat steps 4 and 5 three times, substituting a 4mm lapis bead for the 2mm, 12mm lapis, 2mm group, to make a chain with seven jump-ring units, three 12mm-lapis units, and three 4mm-lapis units.



7 To attach the clasp, flip the remaining pair of As on the last jump-ring unit. Open an A, and attach it to the flipped jump rings and half of a clasp.

8 Repeat steps 4–7 on the other side of the first jump ring unit. The completed chain consists of 13 jump-ring units alternating with three 4mm-lapis units, six 12mm-lapis units, and three 4mm-lapis units.

4a With a jump-ring unit, flip an end pair of As back to expose the inner pair of As.
b Spread this pair of As to expose the flipped pair.
c Attach a wrapped loop to the flipped As; complete the wraps.
d String a 2mm silver bead, a 12mm lapis bead, and a 2mm on the wire, and make the first half of a large wrapped loop.



9a On a head pin, string a 6mm square pyrite bead, and make the first half of a wrapped loop. Make a total of 12 6mm-pyrite bead units. Repeat with 4mm round lapis beads to make a total of 32 4mm-lapis bead units. Repeat with 3mm pyrite beads to make a total of four 3mm-pyrite bead units.

b On a head pin, string a 2mm, a 12mm lapis, and a 2mm, and make the first half of a wrapped loop that is large enough to accommodate multiple bead units.

10 Cut a 3-in. (7.6cm) piece of wire. Make a wrapped loop at one end, string a 6mm square pyrite bead, and make the first half of a wrapped loop.

11 Locate the middle B jump ring on the chain, attach the unfinished wrapped loop, and complete the wraps.



12 a On each side of the pyrite dangle, attach two 4mm-lapis units and one 3mm-pyrite unit to the B.

b Attach the wrapped loop of the 12mm lapis bead to the remaining loop of the 6mm-pyrite unit.



13 To each side of the 12mm's loop, attach two 4mm-lapis units and one 3mm-pyrite unit.



14 On each remaining B, attach a 4mm-lapis unit, a 6mm-pyrite unit, and a 4mm-lapis unit. Make sure all the bead units hang from the same side of the necklace and that the chain isn't twisted.

Budget option

Pair cobalt-colored glass with gray or silver fiber-optic beads for modern appeal. If you have trouble finding flat, square beads for the dangles, this design will look equally good with coin-shaped beads, tubes, or cubes.

1 bracelet • Make five jump-ring units as in steps 1 and 2a of the necklace.

2 Cut four 3½-in. (8.9cm) pieces of wire, and make the first half of a wrapped loop at one end of each (Basics, p. 85).



3 Open a 7mm jump ring, and attach it to half of a clasp and one jump-ring unit, as in step 7 of the necklace.



4 Connect the jump-ring units to the wrapped loops, adding a 2mm silver bead, a 12mm lapis bead, and a 2mm on each wire as you go, as in steps 4 and 5 of the necklace.



5 Attach the other half of the clasp to the end jump-ring unit, as in step 3.



6 a On a head pin, string a 6mm square pyrite bead, and make the first half of a wrapped loop. Make a total of ten 6mm-pyrite units.

b On a head pin, string a 4mm round lapis bead, and make the first half of a wrapped loop. Make a total of 20 4mm-lapis units.



7 To each side of a B, attach a 4mm-lapis unit, a 6mm-pyrite unit, and a 4mm-lapis unit, and finish the wraps. Repeat on the remaining Bs. ♦

Supplies

necklace

- 7 12mm round lapis beads (Fire Mountain Gems, 800-355-2137, firemountaingems.com)
- 38 4mm round lapis beads
- 13 6mm flat square pyrite beads (Eclectica, 262-641-0910, eclecticabeads.com)
- 4 3mm round pyrite beads
- 16 2mm round silver beads
- 4 ft. (1.2m) 22-gauge sterling silver half-hard wire
- 49 1½-in. (3.8cm) head pins
- 13 6mm 16-gauge twisted-wire jump rings (Rio Grande, riogrande.com)
- 106 5mm 18-gauge jump rings (Rio Grande)
- clasp
- 2 pairs of chainnose pliers (or chainnose and bentnose)
- roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

bracelet

- 4 12mm round lapis beads (Fire Mountain Gems)
- 20 4mm round lapis beads
- 10 6mm flat square pyrite beads (Eclectica)
- 8 2mm round silver beads
- 14 in. (36cm) 22-gauge sterling silver half-hard wire
- 31 1½-in. (3.8cm) head pins
- 2 7mm jump rings
- 5 6mm 16-gauge twisted-wire jump rings (Rio Grande)
- 42 5mm 18-gauge jump rings (Rio Grande)
- clasp
- 2 pairs of chainnose pliers (or chainnose and bentnose)
- roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

Beading tip Treatment options

Gems are treated in different ways to change, improve or intensify their appearance. Some of the most common treatments include

Heating

Heating can lighten, darken, brighten, or clarify a gem's color. Sometimes it can change the color entirely. Rubies, sapphires, tanzanite, citrine, and aquamarine are almost always heated.

Oiling

Emeralds are always oiled. Oil seeps into the surface fissures and make them less visible.

Therefore, cleaning emeralds with water or an ultrasonic device is not recommended.

Irradiation

Irradiated gems are treated with subatomic particles or radiation. Sometimes irradiation is followed by heating to create a more attractive or different color. Blue topaz and tourmaline are common examples.

Dyeing

Many gems are dyed to create a range of fun and beautiful colors otherwise not found in the gem. As long as there is no deception involved, it is an acceptable treatment. Occasionally stones are dyed to hide flaws. Not all dyeing is permanent and can usually be detected by rubbing the stone in question with nail polish remover.



Malachite

Malachite tiles
accent a necklace
and bracelet

by Lynne Soto

Malachite's distinctive light and dark green bands are easy to recognize. Today you'll see malachite in jewelry and decorative carvings, but in the 18th and 19th centuries it was used as a paint pigment, and in ancient Egypt it was ground into a powder and used as eye shadow. Mined many places around the world, malachite has been credited with a number of metaphysical properties. Some believe it detects impending danger and brings harmony, calming emotions, and regenerative energy.



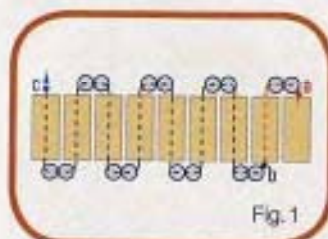


Fig. 1

1 toggle bars (necklace, bracelet) • On 1 yd. (.9m) of Fireline, pick up two Czech niblet beads. Working in ladder stitch (Basics, p. 85), make a nine-niblet ladder with the narrow edge showing.

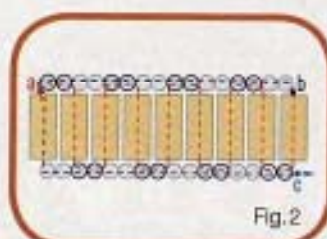


Fig. 2

2 Pick up two 15° seed beads, and sew through the next niblet (figure 1, a-b). Repeat for the length of the ladder (b-c). Repeat in the opposite direction to fill in the gaps on alternating sides of the niblets (figure 2, a-b). Reinforce the 15°s by sewing through each row of 15°s (b-c).

3 Repeat step 2 to add another row of 15°s on each edge.

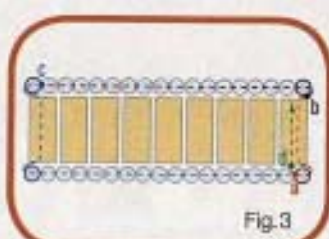


Fig. 3

4 Pick up a 15° and sew through an end niblet (figure 3, a-b). Pick up a 15°, and sew through an adjacent row of 15°s (b-c).

5 Repeat step 4 at the opposite end of the toggle bar (c-d). End the working thread (Basics). Make a second toggle bar.



1 necklace • On 1 yd. (.9m) of Fireline, attach a stop bead (Basics), leaving a 6-in. (15cm) tail. Pick up five Czech niblets, a malachite tile bead, and three niblets. String an alternating pattern of one tile and three niblets until the strand is the desired length of the necklace. (My necklace is 25 in./64cm.) Pick up five niblets. Do not end the thread.



2 On 1 yd. (.9m) of Fireline, string a stop bead, leaving a 6-in. (15cm) tail. Pick up a niblet and sew through the second niblet on the first thread. Alternate picking up a niblet, skipping a niblet, and sewing through the next niblet for each niblet section. Sew through the tiles between the niblet sections. Continue for the length of the necklace. Do not end the thread.



3 On 1 yd. (.9m) of Fireline, string a stop bead, leaving a 6-in. (15cm) tail. Sew through an end niblet, pick up four 15°s, and sew through the next niblet. Continue for the length of the necklace, sewing through the tiles between the niblet sections. Do not end the threads.

4 Repeat step 3 for the other edge of the niblet sections.



5 Using the working thread, pick up five 15°s, a niblet, and three 15°s, and sew through the middle niblet of the toggle bar. Pick up three 15°s, sew back through the niblet, pick up five 15°s, and sew back through the adjacent end niblet. End the working thread. Reinforce the connection with the remaining three tails. End the tails.



6 On the other end, remove the stop beads. Thread a needle on a tail, and pick up five 15°s, a niblet, and enough 15°s (approximately 25) to go around the toggle bar. Sew back through the niblet, pick up five 15°s, and sew back through the adjacent end niblet. End the working thread. Reinforce the loop with the remaining three tails. End the tails.

Supplies

necklace

- 17 16mm malachite tile beads
- 13g 5mm Czech niblet beads
- 2g 15° Japanese seed beads
- Fireline 6 lb. test
- beading needles, #12

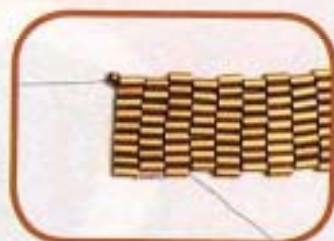
bracelet

- 7 16mm malachite tile beads
- 24g 5mm Czech niblet beads
- 1g 15° Japanese seed beads
- Fireline 6 lb. test
- beading needles, #12

Budget option

Use Venetian-foil glass tiles in place of the malachite tiles.





1 bracelet • On 2 yd. (1.8m) of Fireline, attach a stop bead (Basics, p. 85), leaving a 12-in. (30cm) tail. Pick up 37 Czech niblets, and, working in flat, odd-count peyote stitch (Basics), sew a band with nine beads on each end. The narrow edge of the bead will show. Add thread as needed (Basics). End the working thread.



2 Secure 1 yd. (.9m) of Fireline in the beadwork at the end of the band, and sew through the end edge niblet in the direction of the bracelet.

3 Pick up four or five 15°s to fill the edge space between the niblets and sew through the next niblet. Repeat twice.

4 Pick up three 15°s, a malachite tile bead, and three 15°s (top). Sew through the niblet opposite the niblet the thread is exiting. Pick up two 15°s, and sew back through the 15°, tile, and 15° (middle). Pick up two 15°s and sew back through the starting niblet in the same direction as the 15° sections added in step 3 (bottom).



5 Fill in the next two edge spaces between the niblets.

6 Repeat steps 4 and 5, adding six more tiles to the band. Add thread as needed.

7 Zigzag through the end stack of niblets to the other edge, positioning the needle to point toward the length of the band. Pick up four or five 15°s, and sew through the next niblet. Repeat for the length of the band.

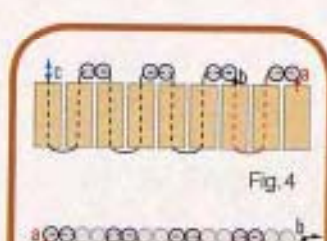


Fig. 4

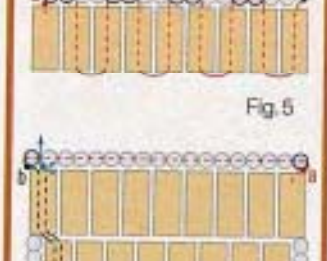


Fig. 5

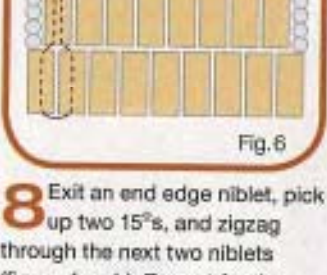
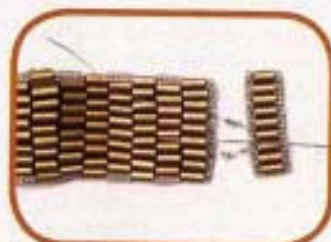


Fig. 6

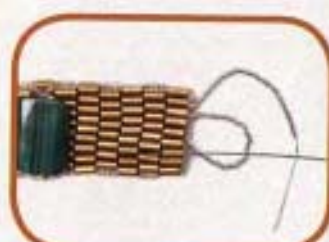
8 Exit an end edge niblet, pick up two 15°s, and zigzag through the next two niblets (figure 4, a-b). Repeat for the width of the end (b-c). Repeat in the opposite direction to fill in the gaps (figure 5, a-b). Pick up a 15°, sew back through the row of 15°s, and pick up a 15° (figure 6, a-b). Sew into the beadwork to position the needle to exit the edge end niblet (b-c). Do not end the working thread.

9 Repeat step 8 on the other end using the tail.



1 clasp • To attach the toggle bar, exit the third end niblet from the edge and, with the bracelet right-side down, pick up three 15°s. Sew through the toggle bar's third niblet and back through the fourth niblet. Pick up three 15°s and sew through the bracelet's fourth niblet. Repeat to make a total of five connecting three-bead strands.

2 Flip the bracelet and add five three-bead strands. End the working thread.



3 On the other end of the band, use the tail to exit the third end niblet from the edge. Pick up enough 15°s (approximately 35) to go around the toggle bar. Sew back through the third niblet from the opposite edge. Zigzag back through the end niblets to the third niblet from the edge.

4 Repeat step 3 to make a second loop. End the tail. ♦

Mookaite



Combine mookaite with crystals and pearls to make an earthy two-strand necklace and bracelet

by **Andrea Loss**

You'll most frequently find mookaite in rich tones ranging from light yellow to red and dark brown. This member of the jasper family is named for the region of Australia where it was first found. It is believed that mookaite helps its wearer become connected to the present, face problems, and make decisions.

Contact Andrea at
amloss@wi.rr.com.





1 necklace • Cut two pieces of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). (My necklace is 24 in./61cm.) On one wire, string a 6mm crystal, two pearls, a 6mm crystal, and a 16mm mookaite bead. Repeat until the strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length, ending with a crystal.



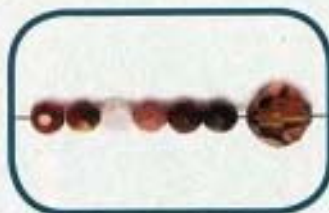
2 On the remaining wire, string seven 4mm mookaite beads and a 10mm crystal. Repeat until the strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length, ending with 4mm beads.



3 On each end, string a crimp bead, a spacer, and the corresponding loop of half of a clasp. Check the fit, and add or remove beads from each end if necessary. Go back through the last few beads strung and tighten the wire. Crimp the crimp bead (Basics) and trim the excess wire.



1 bracelet • Cut two pieces of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). On one wire, string a 6mm crystal, a pearl, a 6mm crystal, and a 16mm mookaite bead. Repeat until the strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length, ending with a crystal.



2 On the remaining wire, string six 4mm mookaite beads and a 10mm round crystal. Repeat until the strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length, ending with 4mm beads. Finish as in step 3 of the necklace. ♦

Supplies

necklace

- 16-in. (41cm) strand 16mm wavy-coin mookaite beads
- 2 16-in. (41cm) strands 4mm faceted mookaite beads
- 13-17 10mm round crystals, smoked topaz
- 30-38 6mm round crystals, light smoked topaz
- 30-38 6mm potato pearls, champagne
- 4 4mm round spacers
- flexible beading wire, .014 or .015
- 4 crimp beads
- two-strand toggle clasp
- chainnose or crimping pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

bracelet

- 4-6 16mm wavy-coin mookaite beads
- 30-40 4mm faceted mookaite beads
- 5-7 10mm round crystals, smoked topaz
- 10-14 6mm round crystals, light smoked topaz
- 5-7 6mm potato pearls, champagne
- 4 4mm round spacers
- flexible beading wire, .014 or .015
- 4 crimp beads
- two-strand toggle clasp
- chainnose or crimping pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

Editor's note

Mookaite may be spelled several ways, including moukrite, mookite, mookalite, mookerite, moukalite, and moukaite.

Budget option

Substitute 10-13mm mother-of-pearl lentil beads for the 16mm mookaite beads. You can string two strands of 4mm jasper rounds, in a mix of earthy colors, in place of the 4mm mookaite beads. Czech glass in brown tones is an alternative to the crystals.



Onyx



A necklace-and-earring set made with onyx, chain, and crystal is a chic mix of classic and modern styles

by Lindsay Haedt

The deep black color and fine texture of onyx are unmistakable. It's great to use in jewelry because it's affordable and available in many shapes and sizes. Most onyx, which is a type of chalcedony quartz, is treated to give it a uniform color. This traditional process is permanent, so the color doesn't bleed. The stone is found worldwide, but India and South America are the leading sources.

Supplies

All onyx beads and components from Fire Mountain Gems, (800) 355-2137, firemountaingems.com.

necklace

- 15–20mm onyx charm
- 16-in. (41cm) strand
- 4–11mm graduated round onyx beads
- 4 6mm round crystals
- 30–46 3mm round crystals
- 4 3mm spacers
- flexible beading wire, .014 or .015
- 30 in. (76cm) 24-gauge half-hard wire
- 16–24 in. (41–61cm) chain, 5–7mm links
- 4mm jump ring
- 2 crimp beads
- two-strand clasp
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters
- bead design board
- crimping pliers (optional)

earrings

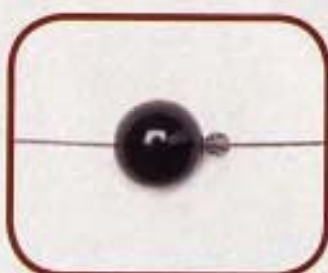
- 2 15–20mm onyx two-loop components
- 4 6mm round onyx beads
- 6 in. (15cm) 24-gauge half-hard wire
- 2 2-in. (5cm) 24-gauge decorative head pins
- 4 4mm jump rings
- pair of earring wires
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters



1 necklace • Place a graduated strand of onyx beads in the channel of a design board and remove the string. Set aside four 6mm beads for the long strand of your necklace.



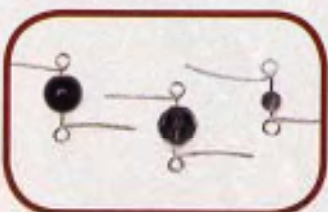
2 For the short strand of your necklace, cut a piece of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). (My short strand is 14 in./36cm.) Center a 3mm crystal, the largest onyx bead, and a 3mm crystal on the wire.



3 On each end, string the next-largest onyx bead and a 3mm crystal. Repeat until the strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length.



4 On each end, string a spacer, a crimp bead, a spacer, and the corresponding loop of half of the clasp. Check the fit, and add or remove beads from each end if necessary. Go back through the last few beads strung and tighten the wire. Crimp the crimp bead (Basics) and trim the excess wire.



5 Cut a 3-in. (7.6cm) piece of wire. Make the first half of a wrapped loop (Basics) on one end. String a 6mm onyx bead and make the first half a wrapped loop. Make a total of four onyx units, four 6mm-crystal units, and two 3mm-crystal units.



6 Cut a 3-in. (7.6cm) piece of chain. Open a jump ring (Basics) and attach an onyx charm to the center link. Close the jump ring.



7 Cut six 1-in. (2.5cm) pieces of chain. On each end of the 3-in. (7.6cm) chain, attach: 6mm-crystal unit, chain, onyx unit, chain, 6mm-crystal unit, chain, onyx unit. Complete the wraps as you attach each loop, leaving the end loops unwrapped.



8 Decide how long you want your long strand to be. (Mine is 22 in./56cm.) Subtract the length of the existing strand and cut a piece of chain to that length. Cut the chain in half. Attach a chain to each unwrapped loop and complete the wraps.

Check the fit, and trim chain from each end if necessary. On each end, attach a 3mm-crystal unit and the corresponding loop of half of the clasp. Complete the wraps.

Budget
option

Most onyx is relatively affordable, but you can reduce costs by using glass beads. In the version shown here, I substituted glass for onyx, Czech glass for Swarovski crystal, and base metal chain for sterling silver. Glass beads are available from Shipwreck Beads, (800) 950-4232, shipwreckbeads.com.



1 earrings • Cut a 3-in. (7.6cm) piece of wire. Make a wrapped loop (Basics, p. 85) on one end. String an onyx bead and make a wrapped loop. On a decorative head pin, string an onyx bead and make a wrapped loop.



2 Open a jump ring (Basics) and attach the head pin's loop and a loop of an onyx component. Close the jump ring. Use another jump ring to attach the onyx component to a loop of the remaining bead unit.



3 Open the loop of an earring wire (Basics) and attach the dangle. Close the loop. Make a second earring to match the first. ♦



Opal

Curl beading wire to give briolettes a new twist

by **Cathy Jakicic**

Opals got a bad rap in the early 19th century, when careless reading of Sir Walter Scott's novel *Anne of Geierstein* branded the stone as the instrument of the heroine's demise, and therefore bad luck.

The fallout from *Anne* cut opal prices in half and hurt the European opal market for years. Although the bad-luck story still persists, the opal is now a much-sought-after stone that can be nearly as colorful as its reputation. Opals can be found in shades of pink, blue, black, white, and orange.





1 necklace • Decide how long you want your necklace to be. (Mine is 20 in./51cm.) Cut two pieces of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). On each piece, pull 6 in. (15cm) of wire between two fingernails to create a coil.



2 On each coil, string a microcrimp bead and an 11 seed bead. Go back through the microcrimp bead and tighten the wire. Crimp the microcrimp bead (Basics) and trim the excess wire.



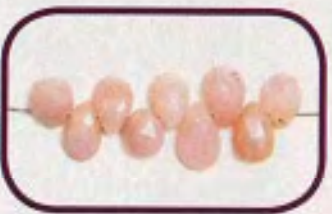
1 ring • Cut a 1½-in. (3.8cm) piece of beading wire. String an opal briolette, a microcrimp bead, and the loop of a ring form. String the other end of the wire through the microcrimp in the opposite direction, making a small loop. Crimp the microcrimp bead and trim the excess wire. Make a second opal unit, if desired.



3 On one wire, string opal briolettes to cover the coil. On the second wire, string an alternating pattern of 4mm bicone crystals and 2mm round crystals to cover the coil.



4 Over both wires, string a bicone. Twist the coils together.



5 On each end, string nine opals.



6 On each end, string an alternating pattern of six bicones and five opals.



7 Repeat steps 5 and 6 until the strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length. On one end, string a bicone, a crimp bead, and a lobster claw clasp. Repeat on the other end, substituting a soldered jump ring for the clasp. Check the fit. Go back through the last few beads strung and tighten the wires. Crimp the crimp bead and trim the excess wire.



2 On a head pin, string a 4mm bicone crystal. Make the first half of a wrapped loop (Basics). Make 12 to 14 crystal units. Attach the crystal units to the loop of the ring around the opal units.



3 Cut a 4-in. (10cm) piece of beading wire. On the wire, string eight opals and a microcrimp bead. String the other end of the wire through the microcrimp bead in the opposite direction, making a loop.



4 Attach the loop around the loop of the ring. Tighten the wire and crimp the microcrimp bead. Trim the excess wire. ♦

Supplies

necklace

- 16-in. (41cm) strand 6–8mm opal briolettes
- 60–70 4mm bicone crystals
- 28–32 2mm round crystals
- 2 11 seed beads
- flexible beading wire, .010
- 2 crimp beads
- 2 microcrimp beads
- lobster claw clasp and soldered jump ring
- chainnose or crimping pliers
- diagonal wire cutters
- microcrimping pliers (optional)

ring

- 9 or 10 6–8mm opal briolettes
- 12–14 4mm bicone crystals
- flexible beading wire, .010 or .012
- 12–14 1½-in. (3.8cm) head pins
- ring form (Eclectica, 262-641-0910, eclecticabeads.com)
- 2 or 3 microcrimp beads
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters
- crimping pliers (optional)
- microcrimping pliers (optional)

Budget
option

Substitute pink quartz briolettes for the opals.



Peridot

This necklace and bracelet look lavish as gold flecks peek through multiple peridot strands

by Jane Konkel

Humans have adorned themselves with bright yellow-green peridot for thousands of years. Some historians suspect that more than a few of the "emeralds" worn by Cleopatra were actually peridot. This August birthstone appeals to many people, since it's believed to bring success, peace, and good luck.





1 necklace • Decide how long you want the beaded section of your necklace to be. (My beaded section is 8 in./20cm.) Add 6 in. (15cm) and cut six pieces of beading wire to that length. To make three beaded strands: On one wire, string three chips and a round spacer. On the second wire, string five chips and a round spacer. On the third wire, string seven chips and a round spacer. Repeat until each strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the desired length, ending with chips.



2 On the fourth wire, string five chips, a flat spacer, three top-drilled beads, and a flat spacer. On the fifth wire, string nine chips, a flat spacer, five top-drilled beads, and a flat spacer. On the sixth wire, string 15 chips, a flat spacer, a top-drilled bead, and a flat spacer. Repeat until each strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the desired length, ending with chips.



3 On each end of each wire, string a crimp bead and a 4mm jump ring. Check the length and add or remove beads from each end if necessary. Go back through the last few beads strung and tighten the wire. Crimp the crimp bead (Basics, p. 85) and trim the excess wire. If desired, close a crimp cover over each crimp.



4 To make the bead-and-chain strands: Cut a 2½-in. (6.4cm) piece of wire and make the first half of a wrapped loop (Basics) on one end. Cut two 2-in. (5cm) pieces of 2-6mm-link chain. Attach one chain to the loop and complete the wraps.



5 String two teardrop beads. Make the first half of a wrapped loop. Attach the remaining chain to the loop and complete the wraps.



6 Attach bead units and chains as desired, making a total of three strands. Each bead-and-chain strand should be about the same length as the beaded strands. Open a 4mm jump ring (Basics) and attach one end of each bead-and-chain strand. Close the jump ring. Repeat, attaching the remaining end of each bead-and-chain strand.

Editor's tip

Crimping pliers work well for folding crimp covers over crimps. Position the crimp cover in the notch closest to the crimping pliers' tip and gently squeeze it around the crimp.



7 Cut three 6½-8-in. (16.5-20cm) pieces of chain in different styles. Attach a 4mm jump ring to each end of each chain.



8 Divide the 12 strands into three groups of four strands each. On each side, attach each group to a 6-7mm jump ring.



9 On each end, use a 6-7mm jump ring to attach the hook end of a hook clasp and each group of strands.



10 Decide how long you want the chain section of your necklace to be. (My chain section is 1 ft./30cm.) Cut a piece of chain to that length. On each end, use a 6-7mm jump ring to attach the hook clasp and an end of the chain. Check the fit, and trim chain if necessary.

Supplies

necklace

- 16-in. (41cm) strand 5-7mm peridot beads, top drilled
- 16-in. (41cm) strand 5-7mm peridot teardrop beads
- 16-in. (41cm) strand 4-5mm peridot chips
- 24-34 4mm flat spacers
- 30-40 3mm round spacers
- flexible beading wire, .014 or .015
- 15-25 in. (38-64cm) 24-gauge half-hard wire
- 1-2 ft. (30-61cm) chain, in six styles, 2-6mm links (for beaded section)
- 10-14 in. (25-36cm) chain, 5-7mm links (for chain section)
- 8 6-7mm jump rings
- 24 4mm jump rings
- 12 crimp beads
- 12 crimp covers (optional)
- 2 hook clasps
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters
- crimping pliers (optional)

bracelet

peridot beads left over from necklace:

- 5-7mm top-drilled beads
- 5-7mm teardrop beads
- 4-5mm chips
- 8-12 4mm flat spacers
- 7-9 3mm round spacers
- flexible beading wire, .014 or .015
- 5 in. (13cm) 24-gauge half-hard wire
- 12-15 in. (30-38cm) chain, in two styles, 2-6mm links
- 2 6-7mm jump rings
- 8 4mm jump rings
- 4 crimp beads
- 4 crimp covers (optional)
- hook clasp
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters
- crimping pliers (optional)



1 bracelet • Following steps 1–7 of the necklace, make one beaded strand with round spacers, one beaded strand with flat spacers, one bead-and-chain strand, and a chain strand.

2 On one side, open a 6–7mm jump ring and attach each of the four strands and a hook clasp. On the other side, attach a 6–7mm jump ring. ♦



Budget
option

Substitute Czech pressed-glass beads in peridot or olivine for the peridot beads. Base metal can be used in place of the gold-filled spacers, clasp, and chain.



Beading tip Birthstones

Throughout history, different cultures adopted different stones to represent birth months. The chart below lists both modern and traditional Roman birthstones. For a more complete list, visit the Web site for the International Colored Gemstone Association, gemstone.org.

Month	Modern birthstone	Roman birthstone	Month	Modern birthstone	Roman birthstone
January	Garnet	Garnet	July	Ruby	Onyx
February	Amethyst	Amethyst	August	Peridot	Carnelian
March	Aquamarine	Bloodstone	September	Sapphire	Peridot
April	Diamond	Sapphire	October	Opal, Tourmaline	Aquamarine
May	Emerald	Agate	November	Topaz, Citrine	Topaz
June	Pearl, Moonstone	Emerald	December	Turquoise, Blue topaz	Ruby

Quartz



Pair lemon quartz with pastel accents for a light-as-a-breeze necklace and bracelet

by Cathy Jakicic

Because of its abundance, quartz is one of the least expensive gemstones. More than 10 percent of the earth's crust is made of quartz, so it's no surprise that it can be found all over the world, particularly in Africa and Brazil. Quartz has high thermoconductivity, so it feels cool to the touch. In fact, in ancient Rome, women carried quartz crystal balls to cool their hands in warm weather. Some also used them to predict the future, a practice that continues today.





1 necklace • Cut a piece of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). (My necklace is 23 in./58cm.) Center a large gemstone chip, a quartz bead, and a large chip on the wire.



2 On each end, string: quartz, 11⁰ seed bead, quartz, small gemstone chip, quartz, large chip. Repeat until the necklace is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length.



3 On each end, string a quartz, a crimp bead, and half of a clasp. Check the fit, and add or remove beads from each end if necessary. Go back through the beads just strung and tighten the wire. Crimp the crimp bead (Basics) and trim the excess wire.



1 bracelet • Cut a piece of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). String a quartz bead, a large gemstone chip, and a small gemstone chip on the wire. Repeat until the strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length, ending with a quartz.



2 On each end, string a crimp bead and half of a clasp. Check the fit, and add or remove beads from each end if necessary. Go back through the beads just strung and tighten the wire. Crimp the crimp bead (Basics) and trim the excess wire. ♦

Supplies

necklace

- 2 16-in. (41cm) strands 10mm lemon quartz beads (Eclectica, 262-641-0910, eclecticabeads.com)
- 16–22 6–8mm gemstone chips
- 14–20 4–6mm gemstone chips
- 14–20 11⁰ seed beads
- flexible beading wire, .014 or .015
- 2 crimp beads
- toggle clasp
- chainnose or crimping pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

bracelet

- 11–13 10mm lemon quartz beads (Eclectica)
- 10–12 6–8mm gemstone chips
- 10–12 4–6mm gemstone chips
- flexible beading wire, .014 or .015
- 2 crimp beads
- magnetic clasp
- chainnose or crimping pliers
- diagonal wire cutters



It's hard to find a more budget-friendly gemstone than quartz. If you want to trim expenses even more, skip the chips and add more seed beads.



Rhyolite



Copper findings highlight brown banding in a rhyolite necklace with matching earrings

by Linda Augsburg

Rhyolite, also known as "rainforest jasper," is recognized by its shades of green punctuated with bands and dots of browns and reds. It is said to help one leave the past behind and move toward the future and also to assist in communication.





1 necklace • Cut a piece of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). (My necklace is 23 in./58cm.)

String a 10mm bead, a spacer, a 16mm bead, and a spacer. Repeat until the necklace is within 2 in. (5cm) of the finished length.



2 Attach a jump ring to each hook of an S-hook clasp. Close half of the clasp with chainnose pliers. On each end of the wire, string a crimp bead, a 10mm bead, and a soldered jump ring. Check the fit, and add or remove beads from each end if necessary. Go back through the beads just strung and tighten the wire. Crimp the crimp bead (Basics) and trim the excess wire.



3 Use chainnose pliers to close a crimp cover over each crimp.



1 earrings • Cut a 2-in. (5cm) piece of wire. Make a plain loop (Basics, p. 85) on one end. String a 10mm bead and make a plain loop perpendicular to the first loop.



2 Open a loop of the 10mm unit (Basics) and attach a copper charm. Close the loop.



3 Open the remaining loop of the 10mm unit. Attach an earring wire and close the loop. Make a second earring to match the first. +

Supplies

necklace

- 16-in. (41cm) strand 16mm round rhyolite beads (Eclectica, 262-641-0910, eclecticabeads.com)
- 16-in. (41cm) strand 10mm faceted round rhyolite beads (Eclectica)
- 38–48 5–6mm copper spacers (Eclectica)
- S-hook copper clasp with 2 soldered jump rings
- flexible beading wire, .018 or .019
- 2 crimp beads
- 2 copper crimp covers (Painted Desert Beads, 602-628-7276, painteddesert.com)
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- crimping pliers (optional)
- diagonal wire cutters

earrings

- 2 20–25mm copper charms (Eclectica)
- 2 10mm faceted round rhyolite beads, left over from necklace
- 4 in. (10cm) 22-gauge copper wire
- pair of copper lever-back earring wires
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

Budget option

Make another necklace or a bracelet with the remaining beads on the strand.



Ruby



A delicate necklace and bracelet sparkle with ruby gemstones and crystals

by Naomi Fujimoto

Ruber, the Latin word for red, gives ruby its name. Although rubies can be orangey, brownish, or purplish red, the most desirable color is "pigeon's blood," a deep red with a hint of blue. Symbolizing passion, courage, and power, ruby was prized by kings and emperors. Natural rubies are rare and costly, but you can still get the royal treatment by combining just a few with brilliant ruby-colored crystals.





1 necklace • Cut a 3-in. (7.6cm) piece of wire. String a briolette and make a set of wraps above it (Basics, p. 85). Make the first half of a wrapped loop (Basics) perpendicular to the wraps.



2 On a head pin, string a Charlotte or 2mm gold bead and a 4mm gold bead. Make the first half of a wrapped loop. Make eight to 12 gold-bead units. Repeat to make five to seven oval-ruby units and two to four crystal units. Set aside one oval-ruby unit for step 5.



3 Decide how long you want your necklace to be. (Mine is 17 in./43cm.) Cut a piece of chain to that length. Attach the loop of the briolette unit to the chain's center link. Complete the wraps.



4 Approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (1.9cm) from the center link, attach a gold-bead unit. Complete the wraps. Attach an oval-ruby unit, a gold-bead unit, and a crystal unit at $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. (1.9cm) intervals. Repeat until the beaded section is the desired length.



5 Check the fit, allowing 1 in. (2.5cm) for finishing, and trim chain from each end if necessary. On one end, open a jump ring (Basics). Attach a lobster claw clasp and the chain. Close the jump ring. Repeat on the other end, substituting a soldered jump ring for the clasp. Attach the remaining oval-ruby unit to the soldered jump ring and complete the wraps.



Supplies

necklace

- 11mm ruby-crystal briolette (Swarovski article #6012)
- 5–7 5–8mm oval ruby beads (Art Gems, 480-545-6009, artgemsinc.com)
- 2–4 6mm round ruby crystals
- 8–12 4mm gold beads
- 1g 13° gold Charlottes or 15–23 2mm gold beads
- 3 in. (7.6cm) 24-gauge half-hard wire
- 16–19 in. (41–48cm) chain, 2–3mm links
- 15–23 $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. (3.8cm) 24- or 26-gauge head pins
- 2 3–4mm jump rings
- lobster claw clasp and soldered jump ring
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

bracelet

- 11mm ruby-crystal briolette (Swarovski article #6012)
- 5–9 5–8mm oval ruby beads (Art Gems)
- 6–8 6mm round ruby crystals
- 12–16 4mm gold beads
- 1g 13° gold Charlottes or 24–32 2mm gold beads
- 4 3mm spacers
- flexible beading wire, .014 or .015
- 3 in. (7.6cm) 24-gauge half-hard wire
- 1 in. (2.5cm) chain, 4–5mm links
- 2 crimp beads
- lobster claw clasp
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters
- crimping pliers (optional)

Budget
option



- Substitute dyed red quartz (available from Eclectica, 262-641-0910, eclecticabeads.com) for the rubies.
- To get more mileage out of your strand of rubies, make a ring. Attach 20 to 30 beads, including different shades of red, to an eight-loop ring finding (available from Knot Just Beads, 414-771-8360).



1 bracelet • Cut a piece of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). Center an oval ruby on the wire.



2 On each end, string: Charlotte or 2mm gold bead, 4mm gold bead, 2mm gold, round crystal, 2mm gold, 4mm gold, 2mm gold, ruby. Repeat until the bracelet is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length.



3 On one end, string a spacer, a crimp bead, a spacer, and a lobster claw clasp. Repeat on the other end, substituting a 1-in. (2.5cm) piece of chain for the clasp. Check the fit, and add or remove beads from each end. Go back through the beads just strung and tighten the wire. Crimp the crimp beads (Basics) and trim the excess wire.



4 Cut a 3-in. (7.6cm) piece of wire. String a briolette and make a set of wraps above it (Basics). Make the first half of a wrapped loop (Basics). Attach the loop to the chain and complete the wraps. ♦

Beading tip All in the family

Gemstones with identical or similar chemical composition are grouped into families. A few of the larger gem clans include the following:

Beryl

Aquamarine
Bixite
Emerald
Goshenite
Heliodor
Morganite

Chalcedony/Agate

Banded agate
Blue lace agate
Bull's-eye agate
Fire agate
Fortification agate

Iris agate/
Rainbow agate
Landscape agate
Moss agate/
Mocha stone
Stained/Dyed agate
Bloodstone/
Heliotrope/Plasma
Carnelian
Chrysoprase
Jasper
Onyx
Sard
Sardonyx

Corundum

Padparadscha
Ruby
Sapphire

Feldspar

Adularia
Yellow orthoclase
Moonstone
Amazonite
Labradorite
Sunstone
Albite
Sandrine

Quartz

Amethyst
Brown quartz
Citrine
Hawk's-eye
Milky quartz
Rock crystal
Rose crystal
Rutilated quartz
Tourmalinated quartz
Tiger's eye

Source: *The Jeweler's Directory of Gemstones*, by Judith Crowe



Sapphire

Tiny rondelles sparkle along with equally delicate silver accents

by Cathy Jakicic

Some early civilizations thought the sky was an enormous sapphire in which the Earth was embedded. While the thought of a gem of that size is truly impressive, it's nice to know that even the smallest sapphires are beautiful enough to inspire a little awe. Sapphire is the non-red type of corundum, an aluminum oxide mineral. Red corundum are rubies. Blue is the most well-known sapphire color; non-blue sapphires are generally given an additional color designation, such as "white sapphires."





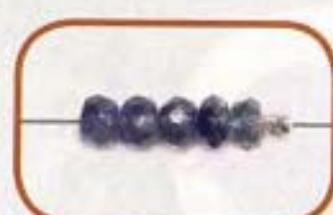
1 necklace • Cut two pieces of beading wire (Basics, p. 85), one 2 in. (5cm) longer than the other. (My necklace is 20 in./51cm.) Use mid-sized sapphire rondelles from a graduated strand for steps 1 and 2. On the shorter wire, center a sapphire, three tube beads, and a sapphire.



2 On each end, string two tubes and three sapphires. Repeat until the strand is within 2 in. (5cm) of the finished length.



3 On the longer wire, center a 1mm spacer, five sapphires from the center of the graduated strand, and a 1mm spacer.



4 On each end, string five of the next-largest sapphires and two 1mm spacers.



5 On each end, string ten sapphires and a tube. Repeat. Repeat the pattern from step 4 until the strand is within 2 in. (5cm) of the finished length.



6 On each side, over both ends, string a 2mm spacer, a crimp bead, and half of a clasp. Check the fit, and add or remove beads from each end if necessary. Go back through the last few beads strung and tighten the wires. Crimp the crimp bead (Basics) and trim the excess wire.

Supplies

necklace

All strands from Fire Mountain Gems, (800) 355-2137, firemountaingems.com.

- 2 16-in. (41cm) graduated strands 2–4mm sapphire rondelles
- 16-in. (41cm) strand 3.5mm Hill Tribes silver tube beads
- 16-in. (41cm) strand 1mm round Hill Tribes silver spacers
- 2 2mm sterling silver spacers
- flexible beading wire, .010 or .012
- 2 crimp beads
- clasp (Nina Designs, 800-336-6462, ninadesigns.com)
- chainnose or crimping pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

earrings

- 6 2–4mm sapphire rondelles
- 6 3.5mm Hill Tribes silver tube beads
- 24–32 1mm round Hill Tribes silver spacers
- 4 in. (10cm) cable chain, 2–3mm links
- 14 1½-in. (3.8cm) head pins
- pair of earring wires
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters



1 earrings • On a head pin, string a sapphire rondelle and a tube bead. Make the first half of a wrapped loop (Basics, p. 85). Make a total of three sapphire units. On a head pin, string three or four 1mm spacers. Make the first half of a wrapped loop. Make a total of four spacer units.



2 Cut a 2-in. (5cm) piece of chain. Attach the sapphire and spacer units to the center of the chain, leaving one link open between each unit. Complete the wraps.



3 Open the loop of an earring wire (Basics) and attach the end links of the chain. Close the loop. Make a second earring to match the first. ♦

Editor's tip

When you're using a graduated strand, position it in a channel of a bead design board and cut the strand in the middle. This will keep the beads in order by size and let you access both the largest and smallest beads.

Budget option

Substitute sapphire crystal rondelles for the sapphires and silver-plated findings for the Hill Tribes and sterling silver.





Sodalite

Blue notes add polish to a casual ensemble

by **Linda Augsburg**

Everyone has a favorite pair of jeans, whether dark indigo or stonewashed, and slipping into them brings instant comfort. The color variations in sodalite are similar; from the deepest blues to white with faint-blue whiskers. The stone is said to bring balance and peace to the wearer. So, wear this casual jewelry with your favorite jeans for comfortable style.





1 necklace • On a head pin, string a disk bead. Make a plain loop (Basics, p. 85). Make 15 to 19 disk-bead units. Repeat to make 16 to 20 oval-bead units.



2 Decide how long you want your necklace to be, and cut a piece of chain to that length. (My necklace is 16½ in./41.9cm.) Starting 1½ in. (3.8cm) from one end of the chain, attach a disk-bead unit.



3 Skip seven links (approximately ½ in./1.3cm) and attach an oval-bead unit. Continue, alternating shapes until 1½ in. (3.8cm) of chain remains.



4 Check the fit, allowing ¾ in. (1.9cm) for finishing. Trim an equal number of links from each end, if necessary.

Open a 3mm jump ring (Basics). On one end, attach a lobster claw clasp and the chain. Close the jump ring.

Repeat on the other end, substituting a soldered jump ring for the clasp.



1 bracelet • Cut a 1½-in. (3.8cm) piece of wire. Make a plain loop (Basics, p. 85) on one end. String a disk bead and make a plain loop. Make five to seven disk-bead units and five to seven oval-bead units.



2 Open the loop (Basics) of a disk-bead unit, attach an oval-bead unit, and close the loop. Attach units, alternating shapes, until the bracelet is within ½ in. (1.3cm) of the finished length.



3 Open a 3mm jump ring (Basics). Attach an end loop and a lobster claw clasp. Close the jump ring. Open the other end loop. Attach a soldered jump ring, and close the loop. ♦

Supplies

necklace

- 15–19 10–12mm sodalite disk beads
- 16–20 10mm sodalite flat oval beads
- 17–20 in. (43–51cm) cable chain, 1.5–2mm links (Fire Mountain Gems, 800-355-2137, firemountaingems.com)
- 31–39 1½-in. (3.8cm) head pins
- 2 3mm jump rings
- lobster claw clasp and soldered jump ring
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

bracelet

- 5–7 10–12mm sodalite disk beads
- 5–7 10mm sodalite flat oval beads
- 15–21 in. (38–53cm) 22-gauge half-hard wire
- 3mm jump ring
- lobster claw clasp and soldered jump ring
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

Budget option



Attach half as many bead units to the necklace chain. I purchased my beads on 16-in. (41cm) strands and had almost half a strand of each left after I made the necklace and bracelet. If you prefer one shape, a single strand of beads would be enough for a necklace and bracelet.





Tanzanite

Silver accents complement the blue tones in a tanzanite necklace and bracelet

by Naomi Fujimoto

In a 1960s marketing campaign, Tiffany & Co. renamed "blue zoisite" to "tanzanite" to reflect its exotic origins. Deep blue with a hint of purple, most raw tanzanite undergoes heat treatment to improve color and clarity. Tanzanite is pricey: It is soft and breaks easily when mined or cut, and its only source is in East Africa (Tanzania, of course). The stone is said to promote clear communication and have a calming influence, bringing the wearer poise and alleviating stress-related illnesses.





1 necklace • Cut a piece of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). (My necklace is 16½ in./41.9cm.) Center a spacer, an 8mm bicone crystal, and a spacer on the wire.



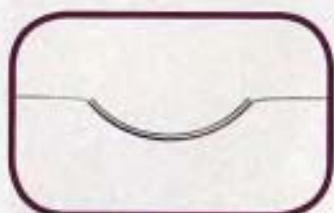
2 On each end, string: five gemstone chips, spacer, five chips, spacer, 6mm bicone crystal, spacer. Repeat twice.



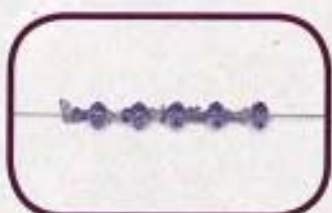
3 On each end, string five chips and a spacer. Repeat until the necklace is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length.



4 On each end, string a spacer, a crimp bead, a spacer, and half of a clasp. Check the fit, and add or remove beads from each end if necessary. Go back through the beads just strung and tighten the wire. Flatten the crimp bead (Basics) and trim the excess wire.

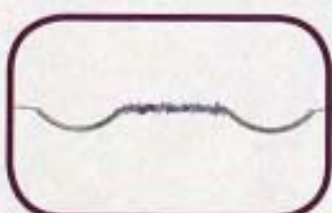


1 bracelet • **a** Cut five pieces of beading wire (Basics, p. 85).
b On one wire, center a curved tube bead.



2 a On each end, string a chip-and-crystal pattern until the strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length.

b Repeat steps 1b and 2a on two other wires, stringing different chip-and-crystal patterns as desired.



3 On a fourth wire, center 2–3 in. (5–7.6cm) of a chip-and-crystal pattern. On each end, string a curved tube. Repeat on the fifth wire, stringing a different pattern.



4 On each end of each wire, string a spacer, a crimp bead, and a spacer. On one side, over all the wires, string a lobster claw clasp. On the other side, over all the wires, string a 1½-in. (3.8cm) piece of chain. Check the fit, and add or remove beads from each end if necessary. Go back through the beads just strung and tighten the wires. Crimp the crimp beads (Basics) and trim the excess wire.



5 On a head pin, string a chip and a crystal. Make the first half of a wrapped loop (Basics). Attach the dangle to the end of the chain and complete the wraps. ♦



Budget
option

Chips are the most budget-friendly way to include tanzanite in your jewelry designs. If you like the color but want an even more cost-effective option, substitute blueberry quartz, which has a similar hue.



Supplies

necklace

- 8mm bicone crystal, top drilled
- 6 6mm bicone crystals, top drilled
- 36-in. (.9m) strand 3–5mm tanzanite chips (Knot Just Beads, 414-771-8360)
- 48–60 2mm spacers
- flexible beading wire, .010 or .012
- 2 crimp beads
- toggle clasp
- chainnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

bracelet

- 7 38mm curved tube beads (Fire Mountain Gems, 800-355-2137, firemountaingems.com)
- 12–20 6mm crystals, in two or three shapes
- 20–30 4mm bicone crystals
- 16–18 in. (41–46cm) 3–5mm tanzanite chips, left over from necklace
- 10 3mm spacers
- flexible beading wire, .012 or .013
- 1½-in. (3.8cm) head pin
- 10 crimp beads
- lobster claw clasp
- 1½ in. (3.8cm) chain for extender, 4–6mm links
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters
- crimping pliers (optional)



Tigereye

Tigereye's warm hues turn up the heat in a necklace-and-bracelet set

by **Lindsay Haedt**

Tigereye, a variety of quartz, gets its name from its golden brown color and eye-catching chatoyance, a wavy luminescent band. A fairly common gemstone, it can be found worldwide, but its largest sources are in South Africa and Australia. Pair it with cool turquoise for a winning combination — the contrast brings out the vibrancy in both stones.





1 necklace • Decide how long you want your short strand to be, and cut a piece of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). (My short strand is 16 in./41cm.) On the wire, center a flat spacer, a turquoise bead, and a flat spacer.



2 On each end, string four rondelles, a flat spacer, a turquoise bead, and a flat spacer. Repeat until the strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length.



3 Cut a 3-in. (7.6cm) piece of wire. String a pendant, and make a set of wraps above it (Basics). Make the first half of a wrapped loop (Basics) above the wraps.



4 Decide how long you want your long strand to be, and cut a piece of beading wire. (My long strand is 18 in./46cm.) String five to six seed beads, and string a bail over them. If the bail does not cover the seed beads completely, remove seed beads until it does.

Attach the pendant to the loop of the bail. Complete the wraps.



5 On each end, string four rondelles, a flat spacer, a turquoise bead, and a flat spacer. Repeat until the strand is within 1 in. (2.5cm) of the finished length.



6 On each end of each strand, string a round spacer, a crimp bead, a round spacer, and the corresponding loop of half of the clasp. Check the fit, and add or remove beads from each end if necessary. Go back through the last few beads strung and tighten the wire. Crimp the crimp bead (Basics) and trim the excess wire.



1 bracelet • Cut three pieces of beading wire (Basics, p. 85). On each wire, center a rondelle.



2 On each end of each strand, string a flat spacer, a turquoise bead, a flat spacer, and two rondelles.



3 On each end of each strand, repeat step 2, adding one rondelle to each successive pattern, until the strand is within 1/2 in. (1.3cm) of the finished length. End with a rondelle.



4 On each end of each strand, string a round spacer, a crimp bead, a round spacer, and the corresponding loop of half of the clasp. Check the fit, and add or remove beads from each end if necessary. Go back through the last few beads strung and tighten the wire. Crimp the crimp bead (Basics) and trim the excess wire. ♦



Supplies

necklace

- top-drilled tigereye pendant, approximately 30mm (Art Gems Inc., 480-545-6009, artgemsinc.com)
- 2 16-in. (41cm) strands 6mm faceted tigereye rondelles
- 39-47 2mm round turquoise beads
- 5-6 6" seed beads
- 78-94 3mm flat spacers
- 8 3mm round spacers
- 15-20mm tube bail with loop (Fire Mountain Gems, 800-355-2137, firemountaingems.com)
- flexible beading wire, .014 or .015
- 3 in. (7.6cm) 22-gauge half-hard wire
- 4 crimp beads
- two-strand clasp
- chainnose and roundnose pliers
- diagonal wire cutters
- crimping pliers (optional)

bracelet

- 1-2 16-in. (41cm) strands 4mm faceted tigereye rondelles
- 24-30 2mm round turquoise beads
- 48-60 3mm flat spacers
- 12 3mm round spacers
- flexible beading wire, .014 or .015
- 6 crimp beads
- three-strand clasp
- chainnose or crimping pliers
- diagonal wire cutters

Editor's tip

One 16-in. (41cm) strand of 4mm tigereye rondelles will make up to a 6 1/2-in. (16.5cm) bracelet. For a longer bracelet, buy two strands.



Tigereye is a reasonably priced gemstone, but if you need a substitute, consider cat's eye. Cat's-eye beads have a fiber-optic quality that mimics tigereye's chatoyance. In the budget option (below), I used cat's-eye beads instead of tigereye and turquoise-colored seed beads instead of turquoise gemstones.



Beading tip

Four fascinating gemstones

Most people are familiar with the famous 45-carat Hope Diamond, on display at the Smithsonian. But do you know about these four not-as-famous but just-as-intriguing gemstones?

• TIFFANY DIAMOND

This icon of Tiffany & Co. is a 128-carat yellow South African diamond acquired by Charles Lewis Tiffany in the 1870s. The gemstone, on loan from Tiffany and Co., is on display at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History until September 23, 2007.

• DELONG STAR RUBY

The 100-carat ruby was donated to New York City's American Museum of Natural History in the 1930s. It was found in Burma in the early 20th century. In 1964, the ruby, along with the Star of India Sapphire and 20 other stones, were stolen from the museum. The ruby was ransomed then recovered from a Florida phone booth.

• AMERICAN GOLDEN TOPAZ

The 172-facet topaz, which tips the scale at approximately 10 pounds (22,892 carats), has been in the Smithsonian's collection since 1988. The yellow topaz originated in Minas Gerais, Brazil, and is one of the world's largest gems.

• QUEEN MARIE OF ROMANIA'S SAPPHIRE

The 478-carat Sri Lankan sapphire was sold at auction in 2003 for \$1,494,000. The stone was once owned by the Romanian royal family. Queen Marie of Romania wore the sapphire in a pendant at the coronation of her husband, King Ferdinand, in 1922. It was the largest sapphire to be presented at auction.

Topaz



A delicate necklace and ring showcase double-drilled blue topaz beads

by Julia Gerlach

In its pure form, topaz is colorless, but the presence of minerals creates a variety of hues, including orange, green, and gray, as well as the typical yellow or brown. But the stone can be heat-treated to turn it pink or red, and irradiating it creates the popular blue used here. The name may come from Topazos, an island off the coast of Egypt where a yellow stone — not topaz, however — was mined in ancient times. Topaz is said to bring many benefits to those who wear it, including creativity, individuality, and true love.





1 necklace • Attach a stop bead (Basics, p. 85) to 2 yd. (1.8m) of thread, and leaving a 6-in. (15cm) tail, pick up a 2mm bead, a 1/4-in. (6mm) piece of French (bullion) wire, and half of a clasp. Go back through the 2mm, pulling the thread so the French (bullion) wire forms a loop.

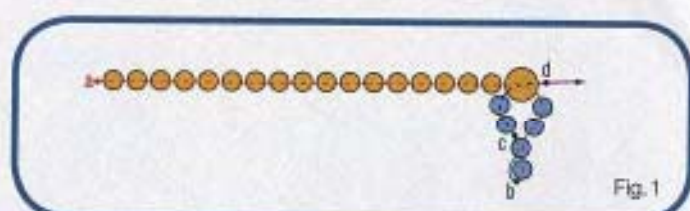


Fig. 1

2 Pick up 17 color A 15⁰ seed beads, a 2mm, and four color B 15⁰ seed beads (figure 1, a–b). Skip the last B added, and sew back through the next B (b–c). Pick up two Bs, and sew through the 2mm (c–d).

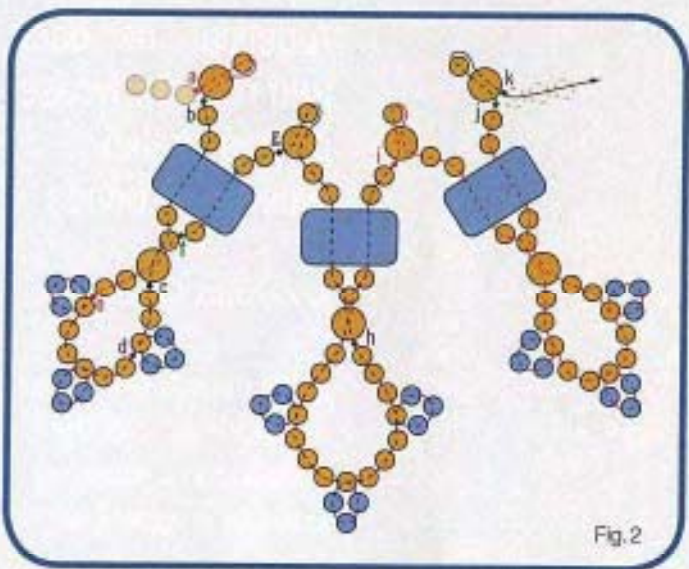


Fig. 2

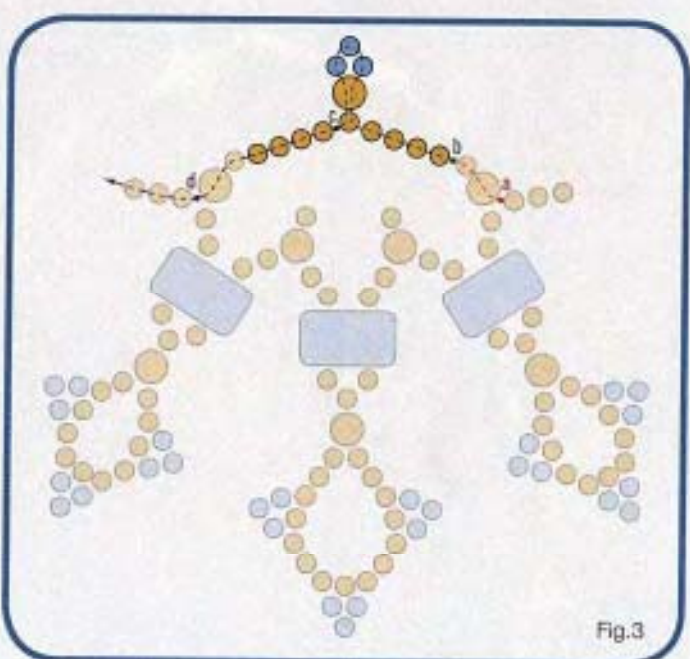


Fig. 3

3 Repeat step 2 four times, and then pick up 17 As.

4 Pick up a 2mm and an A, and sew back through the 2mm (figure 2, a–b). Pick up two As, one hole of a topaz bead, two As, and a 2mm (b–c).

5 Pick up three As and three Bs, and sew back through the last A picked up (c–d). Repeat twice (d–e). Pick up two As, and go through the 2mm picked up in step 4 and the A above it (e–f). Pick up an A, go through the other hole of the topaz bead picked up in step 4, and pick up two As (f–g).

6 Repeat step 4 (g–h).

7 Repeat step 5, but pick up four As instead of three as you stitch each third of the loop, and pick up three As instead of two before going back through the 2mm (h–i).

8 Repeat steps 4 and 5 (i–j).

9 Pick up a 2mm and an A, and sew back through the 2mm (j–k). Pick up 17 As.

10 Repeat steps 4–9 four times.

11 Repeat steps 2 and 3.

12 Pick up a 2mm, a 1/4-in. (6mm) piece of French (bullion) wire, and the other half of the clasp. Go back through the 2mm, and pull the French (bullion) wire into a loop. Sew through a few more beads, and make a half-hitch knot (Basics). Retrace the thread path to secure the clasp, and then sew through all the As and 2mms between the clasp and the last group of loops you stitched.

13 Sew up through the 2mm above the first loop and through the A above it (figure 3, a–b). Pick up five As, a 2mm, and three Bs, and sew back through the 2mm and the previous A (b–c). Pick up four As, and sew down through the top A and 2mm after the final loop of the first group (c–d). Sew through the next 17 As.

14 Repeat step 13 four times, making a picot above each set of loops. Sew through the As and 2mms on the other side of the necklace, and retrace the thread path to secure the other half of the clasp. Remove the stop bead, and end the tails (Basics).

Supplies

both projects

- Fireline 6 lb. test
- beading needles, #12

necklace

- 15 4 x 6mm emerald-cut blue topaz beads, double drilled

(Fire Mountain Gems, firemountain.com)

- 51 2mm round gold-filled beads
- 15⁰ Japanese seed beads 5g color A 2g color B
- clasp
- 1/2 in. (1.3cm) French (bullion) wire

ring

- 4 x 6mm emerald-cut blue topaz bead, double drilled (Fire Mountain Gems)
- 35–45 2mm round gold-filled beads
- 15⁰ Japanese seed beads 2g color A 1g color B

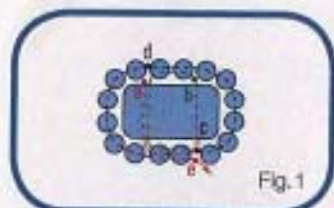


Fig. 1

1 ring • On 1 yd. (.9m) of thread, go through one hole of a topaz bead, pick up two color B 15° seed beads, and go through the other hole of the topaz bead (figure 1, a-b). Pick up two Bs, and sew back through the first hole of the topaz bead and the first two Bs (b-c).

2 Pick up six Bs, guide them around the end of the topaz bead, and go through the two Bs on the other side (c-d).

3 Repeat step 2 (d-e).



4 With Bs, work a round of peyote stitch (Basics, p. 85) on the underside of the topaz bead. If desired, work one more round, decreasing as needed to snug the beadwork around the back edge of the stone. Sew through the beadwork to exit any bead in the first row.



Fig. 2

5 Pick up three color A or B 15° seed beads, and sew back through the bead you exited and the next two Bs (figure 2, a-b). Repeat around until you have eight picots (b-c).



6 To make the ring band, sew through the beadwork to exit at point d (figure 2). Pick up a repeating pattern of one A and one 2mm to fit loosely around your finger. End with an A, and sew into a B on the opposite side of the topaz bead.

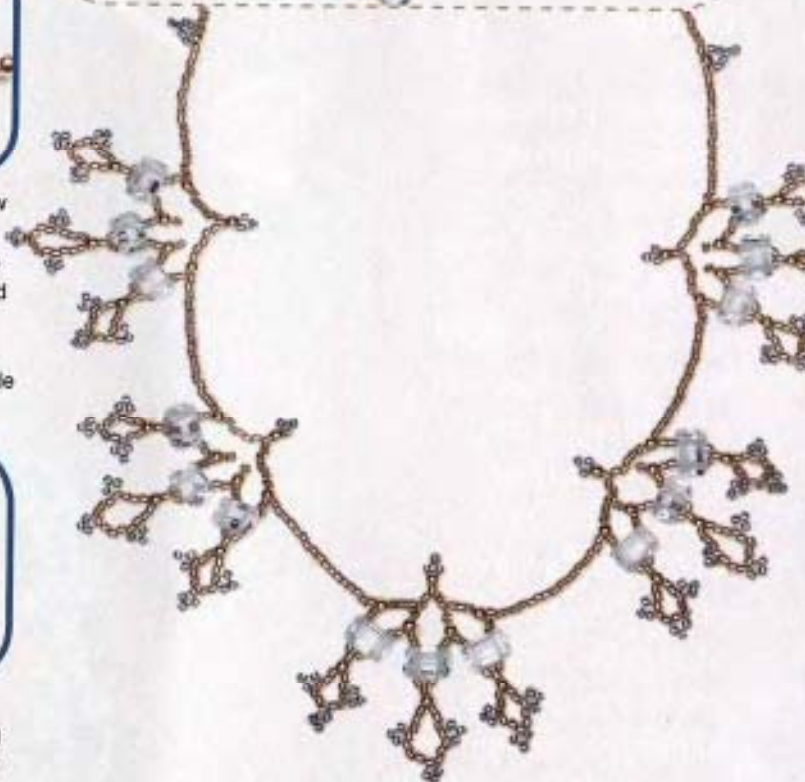


7 Pick up an A, a 2mm bead, and an A, skip the last 2mm added in the ring band, and sew through the next 2mm. Repeat, sewing through every other 2mm of the ring band. Sew through a B adjacent to the one the band started from.

8 Repeat step 7 twice, each time working on a previous row of the ring band. End the working thread and tails (Basics). ♦



Substitute domed two-hole fiber-optic beads in icy aqua for the topaz beads (available from the Northern Bead Company, northernbead.com). These beads are 8 x 12mm instead of 4 x 6mm, so you'll also want to substitute 11°s for the 15°s and use 3mm gold beads instead of 2mm. Instead of using gold-filled rounds, choose gold-plated or gold-tone base metal.





Turquoise

Make an Ndebele herringbone necklace and bracelet using turquoise and onyx

by Anna Elizabeth Draeger

Although turquoise doesn't originate in Turkey, it earned its name because it was traded in Turkish bazaars. Throughout history turquoise has been thought to protect and bring good fortune to those who wear it. With its rich history, people born in December could not ask for a birthstone with greater heritage and meaning. The color is even used in hospitals to evoke a calming effect on patients who suffer from anxiety or depression.





1 necklace • On 3 yd. (2.7m) of Fireline, using 8° seed beads, make a bead ladder (Basics, p. 85) six 8°s long. Leaving a 12-in. (30cm) tail, connect the ladder into a ring by sewing through the first and last bead in the ladder. (My necklace is 18 in./46cm.)

2 Using 8°s, work a round of tubular Ndebele herringbone (Basics).

3 Work the next seven herringbone rounds using the following beads (above):
Round 3: 3mm heishi beads
Round 4: 8°s
Round 5: 3mm round beads
Round 6: 8°s
Round 7: 3mm heishis
Rounds 8 and 9: 8°s



4 Exiting an 8° in the last round, pick up: three 11° seed beads, 14° Charlotte, three 11°s, Charlotte, 2mm bead, Charlotte, 4mm bead, Charlotte, 2mm, Charlotte, three 11°s, Charlotte, two 8°s, 11°, Charlotte, 2mm, Charlotte, 4mm, Charlotte, 2mm, Charlotte, three 11°s, Charlotte, 2mm, Charlotte, 4mm, Charlotte, 2mm, Charlotte, 11°. Sew through the next 8° in the last round. Repeat twice to make three loops.



5 Sew through the first loop, exiting the first 8°. Pick up two 8°s and sew through the next 8° in the loop. Twist the first two loops two to three times, holding them in place between your index finger and thumb. Sew through the first 8° in the second loop (above left). Pick up two 8°s and sew through the next 8°. Twist the third loop, and sew through the first 8° in the third loop. Pick up two 8°s, and sew through the last 8° in the third loop. Sew through the first two 8°s from the first loop to connect the first two new rounds (above right).

6 Repeat step 3.

7 Alternate sections of twisted loops and tubular herringbone, picking up six 11°s instead of three throughout the next loop section and picking up nine 11°s instead of three throughout the third loop section. Work a tubular herringbone section, then mirror the first side of the necklace. End with a herringbone section.



8 Cut a 5-in. (13cm) piece of wire. On one end of one wire, make a small coil. Place the coil in the end of the tubular herringbone. Using 11°s, work four rounds of herringbone to secure the wire.



9 Work the last row of herringbone, decreasing to use only one 8° per stitch. Sew through the last round several times to reinforce it. End the working thread (Basics).



10 On each end, string a cone and a 3mm round on the wire. Make the first half of a wrapped loop (Basics). Slide half of the clasp into the loop and complete the wraps. Trim the excess wire.

Supplies

necklace

- turquoise beads
- 54 4mm coin
- 84 3mm heishi
- 42 3mm round
- 108 2mm round onyx beads
- 7g 8° seed beads
- 20g 11° seed beads
- 5g 14° Charlottes
- Fireline 6 lb. test
- 10 in. (25cm) 20-gauge half-hard wire
- 2 cones, with a 6mm bottom opening
- toggle clasp
- beading needles, #12

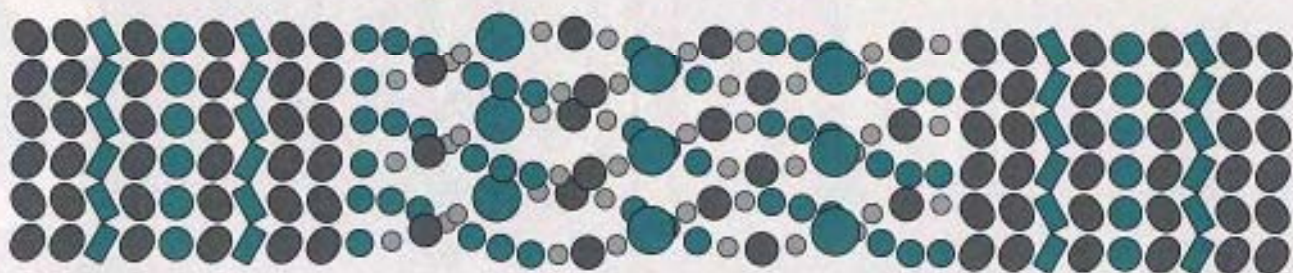
bracelet

- turquoise beads
- 27 4mm coin
- 48 3mm heishi
- 24 3mm round
- 54 2mm round onyx beads
- 7g 8° seed beads
- 10g 11° seed beads
- 5g 14° Charlottes
- Fireline 6 lb. test
- two-strand clasp
- beading needles, #12

Budget
option

Using turquoise-colored glass seed beads throughout the design stretches your dollar.





Figure

1 bracelet • Make the bracelet herringbone sections using the same bead counts as the necklace, but work in flat Ndebele herringbone (Basics, p. 85, and figure). (My bracelet is 7 in./18cm).

2 Keep the loop sections the same length as in step 4 of the necklace. Alternate between herringbone and loop sections to the desired length. Retrace the last row to mimic a bead ladder.

3 To add the clasp, exit the end 8th in the last row, pick up two Charlottes, and sew through the thread bridge between the next two 8ths. Repeat. Then pick up ten Charlottes, sew through the first loop of the clasp and back through the same thread bridge your thread is exiting. Work one stitch of two Charlottes, another loop of ten Charlottes, then two more stitches of two Charlottes. End the working thread and tails. ♦



Beading tip Mined in America

About 60 types of gemstones have been produced in the United States. Gemstones currently produced include agates, amber, beryl, garnet, jade, jasper, opal, peridot, quartz, sapphire, topaz, tourmaline, and turquoise. According to the United States Geological Survey's *Minerals 2004 Yearbook*, this activity occurs primarily in eight states.

- **ARIZONA** produces peridot and turquoise as well as agate, jasper, garnet, and opal. Arizona is globally well known in both production of turquoise and gem-quality peridot.
- **ARKANSAS'** main gemstone products are various types of quartz including agate, chert, jasper, opal, petrified wood, and smoky quartz. Also popular is rock crystal, often sold as "Hot Springs Diamonds."
- **CALIFORNIA** is known primarily for its tourmaline and turquoise, but produces a wide variety of gemstones.
- **IDAHO** produces agates, jaspers, garnets, and opals in relatively small amounts.

- **MONTANA** is mainly known for its sapphires, but also produces garnets.
- **NEVADA** produces opal known for its intense color and large-size stones. Though there is little current production, Nevada also was once known for turquoise.
- **OREGON** produces red labradorite (also known as heliolite or sunstones) as well as a variety of agates, jaspers, and obsidians.
- **TENNESSEE** is a large producer of freshwater pearls and mollusk shells.

Source: Geology.com

Basics

A step-by-step reference to key jewelry-making techniques used in stringing and stitching projects



Cutting flexible beading wire

1 Decide how long you want your necklace to be. Add 6 in. (15cm) and cut a piece of beading wire to that length. (For a bracelet, add 5 in./13cm.)

Flattened crimp

2 Hold the crimp bead with the tip of your chainnose pliers. Squeeze the pliers firmly to flatten the crimp bead. Tug the clasp to make sure the crimp has a solid grip on the wire. If the wire slides, remove the crimp bead and repeat the steps with a new crimp bead.

3 The flattened crimp.

Folded crimp

4 Position the crimp bead in the notch closest to the crimping pliers' handle.

5 Separate the wires and squeeze the crimp bead, making an indentation between the wires.

6 Move the crimp bead into the notch at the pliers' tip, and hold the crimp bead. Squeeze the pliers, folding the bead in half at the indentation.

7 The folded crimp.

Folded crimp end

8 Glue one end of the cord and place it in a crimp end. Use chainnose pliers to fold one side of the crimp end over the cord.

9 Repeat with the other side of the crimp end and squeeze gently.

Opening a jump ring or loop

10 Hold the jump ring or loop with two pairs of chainnose pliers or with chainnose and roundnose pliers.

11 To open the jump ring or loop, bring one pair of pliers toward you.

12 The open jump ring. Reverse the steps to close.

Wrapped loop

13 Make sure there is at least 1 1/4 in. (3.2cm) of wire above the bead. With the tip of your chainnose pliers, grasp the wire directly above the bead. Bend the wire (above the pliers) into a right angle.

14 Position the jaws of your roundnose pliers in the bend.

15 Bring the wire over the top jaw of the pliers.

16 Reposition the pliers' lower jaw snugly in the curved wire. Wrap the wire down and around the bottom of the pliers. This is the *first half* of a wrapped loop.

17 Grasp the loop with chainnose pliers.

18 Wrap the wire tail around the wire stem, covering the stem between the loop and the top bead. Trim the excess wrapping wire, and press the end close to the stem with chainnose or crimping pliers.

Basics



19



20



21

Making a set of wraps above a top-drilled bead

19 Center a top-drilled bead on a 3-in. (7.6cm) piece of wire. Bend each end upward, crossing the wires into an X above the bead.

20 Using chainnose pliers, make a small bend in each wire so the ends form a right angle.

21 Wrap the horizontal wire around the vertical wire as in a wrapped loop. Trim the excess wrapping wire.

Plain loop

22 Trim the wire $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (1cm) above the top bead. Make a right-angle bend close to the bead.

23 Grasp the wire's tip with roundnose pliers. Roll the wire to form a half circle. Release the wire.

24 Reposition the pliers in the loop and continue rolling, forming a centered circle above the bead.

25 The finished loop.



22



23



24

Half-hitch knot

26 Bring the needle under the thread between two beads, forming a loop. Cross over the thread between the beads, sew through the loop, and pull gently to draw the knot into the beadwork.

Overhand knot

27 Make a loop at the end of the thread. Pull the short tail through the loop, and tighten.

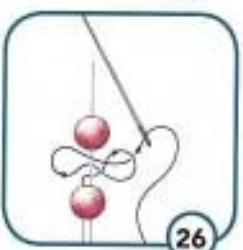
Square knot

28 Cross the left-hand end of the thread over the right, and bring it around and back up.

29 Cross the end that is now on the right over the left, go through the loop, and pull both ends to tighten.



25



26



27



28



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30

Surgeon's knot

30 Bring the left-hand thread over the right-hand thread twice. Pull the ends to tighten. Cross right over left, and go through the loop. Tighten.

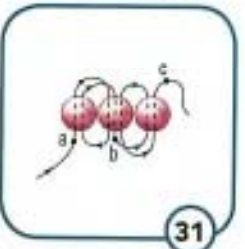
Ladder

31 Pick up two beads, and sew through them again in the same direction. Position the beads so they are side by side (a-b). Pick up a bead, sew back through the previous bead, and sew back up the bead just added (b-c). Continue in this manner until you reach the desired length. To reinforce the ladder, zigzag back through it.

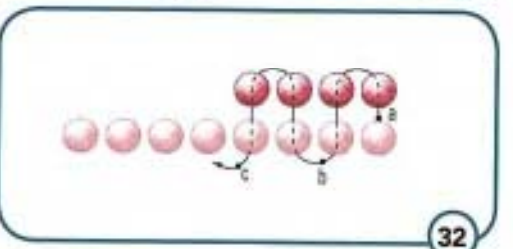
Ndebele herringbone: flat

32 Start with an even number of beads stitched into a ladder (see Ladder). Turn the ladder, if necessary, so your thread exits the end bead pointing up. Pick up two beads, and sew down through the next bead on the ladder (a-b). Sew up through the third bead on the ladder, pick up two beads, and sew down through the fourth bead (b-c). Repeat across the ladder.

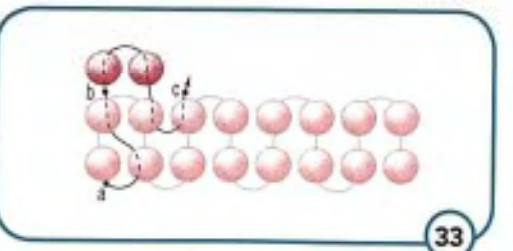
33 To turn, sew back up through the second-to-last bead, and continue through the last bead added in the previous row (a-b). Pick up two beads, sew down through the next bead in that row, and come up through the next bead (b-c). Repeat across the row.



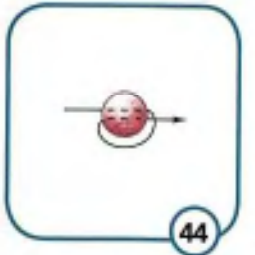
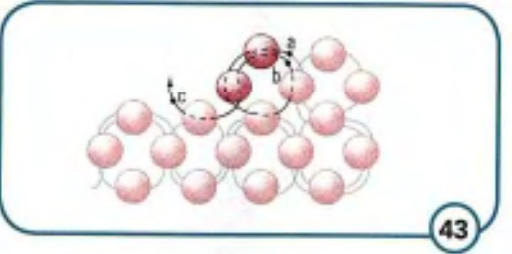
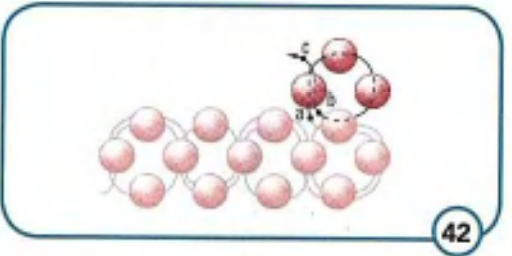
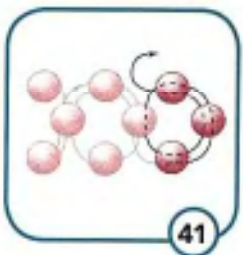
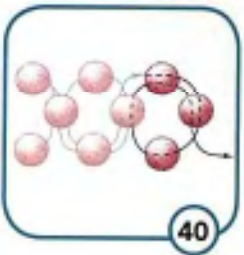
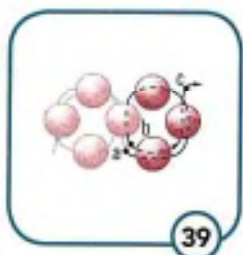
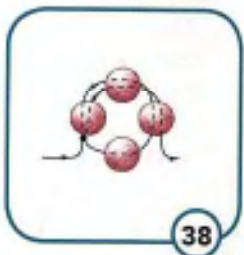
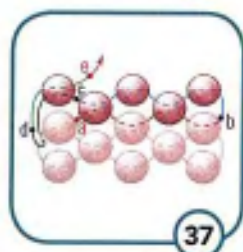
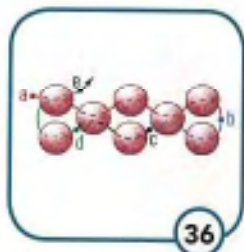
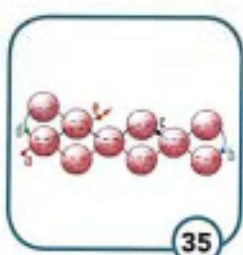
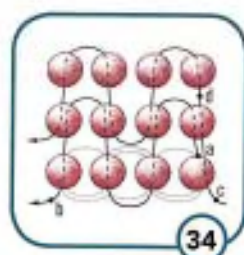
31



32



33



Ndebele herringbone: tubular

34 Start with either a ring of beads or a ladder stitched into a ring. Pick up two beads, and sew through the next bead on the ring. Sew up through the next bead, and repeat (a-b). Continue for the rest of the ring.

You need to work a step-up to be in position to start the next row. To do this, sew up through the bead next to the one your needle is exiting and the first bead of the first stitch in the row above (c-d). Continue adding two beads per stitch and stepping up at the end of each round.

Peyote: flat even-count

35 Pick up an even number of beads (a-b). These beads will shift to form the first two rows in the next step.

To begin row 3, pick up a bead, skip the last bead strung in the previous step, and sew through the next bead in the opposite direction (b-c). For each stitch, pick up a bead, skip a bead on the previous row, and sew through the next bead, exiting the first bead strung (c-d). The beads added in this row are higher than the previous rows and are referred to as "up-beads."

For each stitch on subsequent rows, pick up a bead and sew through the next up-bead on the previous row (d-e). To count peyote stitch rows, count the total number of beads along both straight edges.

Peyote: flat odd-count

36 Odd-count peyote is the same as even-count peyote, except for the turn on odd-numbered rows, where the last bead of the row can't be attached in the standard way because there is no up-bead to sew into. Note that the start of our simplified approach here is a little different in that the first beads you pick up are the beads in rows 2 and 3. In the next step, you work row 1 and do a simplified turn. After the turn, you'll work the rest of the piece, beginning with row 4.

Pick up an odd number of beads (a-b). These beads will shift to form rows 2 and 3 in the next step. If you're working a pattern with more than one bead color, make sure you pick up the beads for the correct rows.

To begin the next row (row 1), pick up a bead, skip the last bead strung in the previous step, and sew through the next bead in the opposite direction (b-c). Continue in this manner,

exiting the second-to-last bead strung on the previous row (c-d). For the final stitch in the row, pick up a bead and sew through the first bead strung in the opposite direction (d-e). Beads added in this row are higher than previous rows and are referred to as "up-beads."

37 To work row 4 and all subsequent even-numbered rows, pick up one bead per stitch, exiting the end up-bead in the previous row (a-b).

To work row 5 and all subsequent odd-numbered rows, pick up one bead per stitch, exiting the end up-bead in the previous row (b-c). Pick up a bead, and sew under the thread bridge between the edge beads below (c-d). Sew back through the last bead added to begin the next row (d-e).

Right-angle weave

38 To start the first row, pick up four beads, and tie them into a ring. Sew through the first three beads again.

39 Pick up three beads. Sew back through the last bead of the previous ring (a-b) and continue through the first two picked up for this stitch (b-c).

40 Continue adding three beads for each stitch until the first row is the desired length. You are sewing rings in a figure 8 pattern, alternating direction with each stitch.

41 To begin row 2, sew through the last three beads of the last stitch in row 1, exiting the bead at the edge of one long side.

42 Pick up three beads, and sew back through the bead you exited in the previous step (a-b). Continue through the first new bead (b-c).

43 Pick up two beads, and sew through the next top bead in the previous row and the bead you just exited (a-b). Continue through the two new beads and the next top bead of the previous row (b-c). Pick up two beads, sew through the bead you exited in the previous stitch, the top bead in the previous row, and the first new bead. Keep the thread moving in a figure 8. Pick up two beads per stitch for the rest of the row, alternating direction with each stitch.

Stop bead

44 To secure beads temporarily when you begin stitching, choose a bead that is different from those in your project. String the stop bead 6 in. (15cm) from the end of your thread, and sew back through it in the same direction. ♦